DAILY FLIGHTS
to Elath ARKIA
AND AT ALL TRAVEL OFFICES IN ISRAEL

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## Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

THERE are another ten days to the Presidential election and it is practically the last occasion for this columnist publicly to make a fool of himself by trying to predict its results. There is but one means of gauging popular opinion and these are the straw votes which proved to be ludicrously wrong in 1948 and, what is frequently forgotten, in the last British elections as well. The Labour Party, though it eventually lost, got more votes than the Tories: but to poll, however scientifically conducted, had predicted that Mr. Roper who was an cockcure in 1948 (he interrupted his pollstering one month before the election because for him Dewey was already in the White House) is now the most cautious, and says that about 30 per cent of the electors have not yet made up their minds, which leaves the matter wide open.

●

I ESS scientific observers believe that about the following is going to happen: Most of the Southern states will again vote Democrat and the four states which bolted from the Party in 1948 are probably the safest now. The Southern Democratic machines know that their representatives will have to put up with very junior positions within the Republican camp, and this might decide the issue. Texas and Virginia might vote for Eisenhower, but not so the other Southern states. Eisenhower's time-honoured slogan ("throw the rascals out") has been most successful in the Middle West, and those states which voted against Roosevelt from 1936-44 are expected to vote against Stevenson in 1952. The same goes for the three New England states — New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. California, which has voted Democrat since 1932 is expected to favour its native son, Senator Nixon, who has shown histrionic talents befitting one whose home is not far from Hollywood.

●

THE race in Pennsylvania is believed to be close, while Stevenson is favoured to bring in the huge prize of New York votes, as well as Illinois (his native state) and probably some of the Middle Western and New England industrial states. Stevenson is likewise favoured to win in the border states, such as Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia. On paper it looks like a Stevenson victory notwithstanding the five point lead the pollsters give the General. But then there is the problem of the weather on polling day, and the question of how large the vote is going to be. Previously a large vote was tantamount to a Democratic victory, this time it might mean victory of the candidate better known nationally — General Eisenhower. This is only one of many "ifs" and the last intense efforts of both candidates show that they are taking nothing for granted.

●

WE think we should not keep back from our readers the following spicy-physical story about Adlai Stevenson, which has been told on excellent authority, i.e. by the Democratic candidate himself. When he was a U.N. delegation adviser in 1946/6, the Soviets were supposed to provide specifications for a joint project, the U.S. the blueprints. A Soviet Colonel stormed into Stevenson's office to complain that the blueprints had not been delivered. Stevenson: "We are behind, but the reason is that you fellows were two weeks behind." The Russian Colonel: "Mr. Stevenson, I come not here to talk about my behind. I come about your behind." We do not pretend to know whether this incident will have far-reaching repercussions on American-Soviet relations in case of a Democratic victory.

Jerusalem, October 24.

## Ben Gurion Offers Cabinet Post To Poalei Aguda

By Moshe Brilliant,
Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, has offered a Cabinet post to Poalei Agudat Yisrael, but stands firm on his plan to introduce legislation requiring orthodox women to render non-military forms of national service, it is learned.

The offer of a Cabinet post was made in Jerusalem on Wednesday when the Prime Minister saw Mr. Benjamin Mintz and Rabbi Kalman Kahane. The party has never been represented in the Cabinet, but Rabbi Kahane was Deputy Minister of Education until his party bolted from the coalition on September 18.

Reporting to the Party's executive in Tel Aviv last night, Mr. Mintz said that the Prime Minister had agreed to defer for another year the abolition of party control of the schools and to shelve the draft legislation which would have barred yeshivot and institutions from campaigning for funds abroad. However, Mr. Mintz said, the Prime Minister insisted upon the conscription of orthodox women, but he reiterated that the framework of the national service would be civilian and be implemented by the Ministry of Labour.

**Door Still Open**

Mr. Mintz and Rabbi Kahane told the Prime Minister that they were not satisfied, but they did not close the door to further discussion. However, no date for another meeting was fixed.

The meeting with the Prime Minister was arranged through the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. P. Lavon, who has been seeking to induce them to follow a policy of "benevolent neutrality" in the Knesset and not to go along with the opposition attempts to unseat the Government.

Rabbi Mordecai Nurock, who was nominated by the Mizrahi Party this week for the late David Zvi Pinkas' cabinet seat, will confer with the Prime Minister in Tel Aviv at 9.15 this morning to discuss which portfolio he is to receive.

**May Split Ministry**

There were reports yesterday that Mr. Ben Gurion proposed to split the Communications Ministry and to make Rabbi Nurock Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone. Rabbi Nurock indicated in an interview last night that this would be acceptable.

Two years ago, when he was in Stockholm, he said, on the recommendation of a friend in the Swedish Cabinet, he had established contact with a leading communications factory and had discussed a \$25m. credit. He had referred the matter to the late Mr. David Remez, who was then Minister of Communications, but nothing came of it.

## Norway's Envoy Presents Credentials

The Norwegian Minister to Israel, Mr. Ernest Hougen, yesterday presented his Letters of Credence to Acting President Yosef Sprinzak in the President's Office at Hakirya. In addition to Dr. Michael Simon, Chief of Protocol, the ceremony was attended by senior Government officials.

Mr. Hougen, speaking in Norwegian, said he would constantly work to improve and to strengthen the existing good relations between the two states.

In reply, Mr. Sprinzak noted three landmarks which bound the two countries: the connection with Norwegian culture and the appreciation of that country's literature; the visit, shortly after the establishment of the State, of the Norwegian Parliamentary delegation; establishment, through the aid of Norwegian workers, of the settlement of Yesuv in Sharon.

## Nagib's Aim: Greater Egypt Without Force

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister General Nagib told crowds in Cairo's Liberty Square today that his military movement wants to create "a Greater Egypt" without conquest. Troops marching past him and air force planes roaring overhead underlined his call for "a place in the sun" for the new Egypt. A helicopter flying over the crowd dropped portraits of the General.

But Nagib warned that "to attain our objectives we must make sacrifices. Practise self-denial and unite, for it has been dissension that has weakened us in the past and given rise to corruption from which our country has suffered."

Egypt wanted dazzling production "and we shall exploit all resources on that everybody may enjoy a better standard of living." What had been achieved under Egypt's new regime was "only the beginning." "We want to be masters in our own house," he said, "and to run our own affairs by ourselves."

The Prime Minister held a big Cairo parade. "We want only our full liberty and independence and we shall extend our hand of friendship and co-operation to free nations on a basis of equality and not as slaves of a master. Egypt wants a place in the sun befitting the greatness of its people and no power shall prevent us from achieving this."

General Nagib said that the Egyptian people had "all the rudiments of greatness: a strategic position in Africa which can influence any movement either from the East or West, a position which gives Egypt great importance. We must not remain a small country. We have a glorious past and great resources."

On the Sudan he said: "We are discussing this question with a view to achieving for our Sudanese compatriots a basis that will safeguard the interests of those both in the north and south of the Nile valley." At this point he turned to Sayed Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdi who was standing beside him and said how pleased he was to have the leader of the Sudanese Umma Party present.

Abdel Rahman el Mahdi said here today that the "Egyptian outlook on the Sudan question is now more practical and progressive."

The Mahdi, commenting on his talks in London with Foreign Secretary Eden, said his one objective was to speed up realisation of a free Sudan and realise self-government. "We are faithful to Egypt. We feel Egypt is faithful to us," he concluded in an interview with the newspaper "Akher el Yom."

### Sudan Party Hails Britain's Action

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mohammed Ahmed Omar, Secretary of the Sudan Party, has telegraphed thanks to Foreign Secretary Eden for the British settlement of the Sudan constitution.

"This action may will help the British for the liberation of the whole Sudanese people," he added.

Omar began to see Mr. Eden before flying to Cairo tomorrow to discuss the Sudan with General Nagib. The Sudan Party, unlike the British-sponsored Umma Party, is strongly anti-British.

## Britons Advised To Leave Persia

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — British Charge d'Affaires George Middleton today advised all British nationals in Persia, except those in essential posts, to leave the country as the Embassy prepared to evacuate in compliance with Iran's severance of relations with Britain.

Mr. Middleton's instructions were circulated to all of the 200 British subjects in Iran. Earlier today the British diplomat ordered his Consulate to cease issuing visas for British Iran as of today. International protocol requires foreign diplomatic missions to halt all business once relations have been severed. During the day, Mr. Middleton asked the Foreign Office for 10 days to complete closing down the British Embassy.

The Swiss Government today announced in Berne that Switzerland is acting for Britain in Persia. In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain has not yet formally accepted Persia's request that Sweden should act for her in Britain, but that there was no objection on the part of the British Government to this arrangement.

## Arabs See W. German Leaders on Reparations

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Arab League delegation which is here to protest against West Germany's reparations agreement with Israel had conversations today with Economic Minister Ludwig Erhard and the permanent head of the Foreign Ministry, Walter Hallstein.

The Arabs explained their views to the West Germans today in a "harmonious atmosphere," and their spokesman said he was still confident West Germany could be persuaded to renounce the agreement.

## Churchill Describes Devastating Effect of Britain's A-Bomb

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed today that Britain's atom test in the Monte Bello islands was to investigate the effect of an atomic explosion in a harbour. The weapon was exploded in a frigate anchored in the islands, he added.

Thousands of tons of water, mud and rock from the sea bottom were thrown many thousands of feet into the air and a high tidal wave was caused. The frigate Plymouth, 1,400 tons, was "vaporized except for some red-hot fragments which were scattered over one of the islands," Mr. Churchill said.

Effects of blast and radioactive contamination extended over a wide area. After the explosion two naval officers undertook the dangerous task of flying helicopters over the heavily contaminated lagoon to take samples of water for radioactivity tests.

Giving an example of the effect of the bomb, Mr. Churchill said when the flash first burst through the hull of the frigate the temperature was nearly one million degrees Fahrenheit. It was far higher at the point of the explosion.

The Premier said technical descriptions could not be given of the performance of the bomb. His use of the world "bomb" was the only clue to the type of atomic weapon exploded. He said the weapon behaved exactly as expected and functioned in many precise details.

## Resignation of Austrian Gov't Not Accepted

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — President Theodor Koerner has not accepted the resignation of Chancellor Leopold Figl's Coalition Government, which was submitted today, but has reserved his decision, it was officially announced here.

The present Government thus continues in office.

The six-year-old Coalition Government of the Conservative People's Party and the Socialists resigned today after they failed to agree over the 1953 budget, which was to have been put before Parliament by midnight last night.

## W. German Court Bans Reich Party As Nazi Replica

CARLSRUHE, Thursday (Reuter). — West Germany's 11 top judges today banned the Socialist Reich Party because, they said, it was a deliberate replica of the Hitler Nazi Party which aimed at overthrowing the democratic institutions and substituting a new dictatorship of terror.

In their verdict, which they gave as the first chamber of the Federal Constitutional Court, they also exploded "the new myth of the stab in the back against Germany" which, they said, had sought to dissolve the guilt of the Nazis on German resistance fighters.

The court found that the S.R.P. had carried on all the worst features of the Nazi regime, including rabid anti-Semitism and glorification of the men who had ordered and carried out mass murders.

The judges thus fully accepted the Federal Government's plea that the party was unconstitutional. There is no appeal from the verdict since the court is the highest authority on the constitution.

Early next year the Constitutional Court will consider a similar petition for a ban of the Communist Party.

The Court also withdrew the mandates of the S.R.P.'s federal and state parliamentary deputies. The seats are not to be filled until the general elections next September.

The funds of the party were ordered to be confiscated by the Federal Government. The party was forbidden to continue its work underground.

BONN, Thursday (DNA). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer yesterday defended the presence of former Nazis in the Foreign Ministry, with the contention that the Foreign Ministry could not be built up without persons who knew something of the past. Former Nazis, who comprise 66 per cent of the senior officials in the Ministry, have "advantages" that other officials do not possess, according to Adenauer.

The Chancellor's defence came during a parliamentary debate on the report of a commission appointed to investigate the presence of former Nazis in the Ministry.

## BRITISH FREE KESSELRING

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The British authorities in West Germany today released from the Werl war criminals prison Field Marshal Albert Kesselring as an act of clemency.

Kesselring, 66 years old, was sentenced to death in May, 1947, for the killing of 335 Italian civilians in Northern Italy in the last year of the war. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

The last punishment was originally still held by the British in former Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, sentenced to 18 years imprisonment in 1949 for taking hundreds of thousands of Jews and Russian prisoners of war and executing them without trial or proper investigation. Manstein is at present with his family on health leave.

## WAKSMAN AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (UP). — The 1952 Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine was awarded today to Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Director of Rutgers University Institute of Microbiology at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The award was announced by the faculty of the Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute, whose 35 professors met behind closed doors here tonight to take a final vote.

Dr. Waksman was honoured for his discovery of streptomycin. The American scientist will receive the prize of 171,139 Swedish crowns, which is equivalent to \$30,930. It will be presented by King Gustav Adolf, at the customary Nobel festival on December 10.

The decision to award Dr. Waksman the prize apparently was the result of a last-minute switch from the original Nobel Committee recommendation. Up to the decisive vote by the six-the faculty, Dr. H. A. Krebs, German-born British professor of biochemistry, was a strong candidate for half of the prize.

## Magnes Approves List For Printers' Election

TEL AVIV Thursday. — The Magnes Central Committee tonight unanimously voted to validate the list nominated by the left-wing faction of the party for the Printers' Union election and called upon printers to support only this list.

If the moderate wing in Tel Aviv does not comply with this resolution, disciplinary action will be taken against it.

## Labour to Bevan: Disband 'Party Within Party'

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Labour Party today officially ordered left-wing leader Mr. Aneurin Bevan to disband his "party within a party." The Parliamentary Labour Party overwhelmingly backed a resolution put forward by its leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, ordering the immediate abandonment of all groups within the party other than those officially recognized.

The vote was 188 to 51, according to sources present at the closed meeting of the Labour Members of Parliament in the Commons.

The resolution also called upon all members to "refrain from making attacks on any another either in the House, press or on the platform."

Thus Mr. Attlee and Mr. Herbert Morrison won the immediate showdown against the Bevanites, and the vote showed that the leftwingers had not picked up any strength in the Parliamentary Labour Party since their smashing victory in local party branches throughout the country and the recent national party conference. Almost 90 members did not vote.

## AIRLIFT FLIES ARMS, MATERIAL TO INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — An airlift of 60 Dakota transport planes and helicopters covered by fighters and bombers is bringing war material and ammunition to the French forces fighting off the Vietminh troops in north-west Indo-China, it was learned here tonight.

A spokesman of the Ministry for the Associated States of Indo-China said the French were expected to make a last ditch stand on the Black River, throwing in heavy equipment to match the pressure of the rebel offensive.

**FRENCH FALL BACK**

HANOI, Thursday (Reuter). — The whole French defence line in Indo-China is expected to fall back to the Black River as their forces continue to retreat before the Vietminh autumn offensive.

A French military spokesman said today that French forces in the area north-west of Hanoi in Thai country continued to withdraw towards the Black River in face of persisting Vietminh pressure. He said troops from the overrun French and Thai garrisons were arriving along the Black River in considerable numbers.

The offensive started last week when the Communist-led Vietminh forces captured outposts in the Nghia Lo area and last Saturday took the town itself after a desperate struggle.

## US Asks Assembly To Intercede in Korea

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. today proposed that the General Assembly should appeal to the Communists in Korea to agree to an armistice on the U.N.'s terms. It also asked the Assembly to endorse the stand taken by the Allied Command in the armistice negotiations.

The proposals came in a resolution in the Political Committee. It says, "The General Assembly reaffirms the unified intention of the U.N. to reach a just and honourable settlement of the Korean conflict.

"The Assembly calls upon the Peking Government and upon the North Korean authorities to avert further bloodshed by having their negotiators agree to an armistice which recognizes the rights of all prisoners of war to unrestricted opportunity to be repatriated and avoids the use of force in their repatriation.

"The Assembly requests the President of the General Assembly to transmit this resolution to the Peking Government and to the North Korean authorities, and to make a report to the Assembly as soon as he deems appropriate on the result of his action."

**Principal Document**

It was later announced that Britain will be co-sponsor with the U.S. of this basic resolution.

After the Anglo-American resolution had been tabled in the Political Committee the Siamese representative proposed that the South Koreans be invited to the debate. Mr. Assad Yushasty, Soviet Foreign Minister, asked that a similar invitation be sent to the North Koreans.

French spokesmen expressed anger at placing North Africa just below Korea in the first committee's agenda. He said that bringing Korea and North Africa together will have serious repercussions in French opinion.

### Ad Hoc Body Hears Blandford Report

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The Ad Hoc Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly met for half an hour today and then adjourned until Monday to give delegates time to study the annual report of UNRWA on Palestine refugees. Dr. John Blandford, UNRWA Director, warned the Committee that "the refugees, the interested governments, the contributing governments and the UNRWA the current fiscal period promising to be a year of decision."

Mr. Blandford said that a partial budget of \$25m. had been prepared for UNRWA for the coming year. He said that the "administration of relief at this level is a difficult task for UNRWA, and the amount is sufficient for administrative needs only."

## Communist Gains Nullified in Korea

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — South Korean troops today reoccupied "Iron Horse" mountain on the central front after fierce fighting, thus straightening out the last major dent made in the U.N. battleline by the Communist offensive this month.

The main weight of the offensive had been directed against South Koreans on the central front who beat back a fierce onslaught on the mountain key to the Chorwon valley commanding the invasion route to Seoul.

The net result of the offensive is that the Communists have won merely a few unimportant outposts.

Superforts last night attacked a North Korean factory at Ekung, about 40 kilometres from the Communist jet fighter base at Antung, Manchuria.

## Lie Lists U.N. Achievements; Cites Mediation, Freed Colonies

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie today in a message prepared for United Nations Day (October 24) said, "We see good beginnings and some achievement in almost every field."

Calling attention to accomplishments of the U.N. Mr. Lie said, "The action in Korea was the first example in history of collective military measures by an international organization. The U.S. has borne the brunt of the suffering but 22 states had participated and 40 had given economic and financial support.

"In Palestine and Kashmir U.N. mediation succeeded in stopping fighting. The U.N. settled the future of former Italian colonies: Libya has become an independent state, Somaliland is under trusteeship preparatory to independence and Eritrea has been federated with Ethiopia."

Mr. Lie added, "The Assembly and the Economic and Social Council are the forum where nations rich and poor may discuss their needs freely and work in the common interest of all peoples."

He said that a start has been made with technical assistance by the U.N. and the specialized Agencies. "In this programme developed and underdeveloped countries are to be partners in an effort which will benefit them both."

Also Leader — p. 4

## SHARETT HAILS U.N. DAY

The hope that the U.N. would discharge its mission of preserving peace and promoting the brotherhood of man was expressed by Foreign Minister Sharett in a message released on the occasion of United Nations Day, which falls today. His message said:

"On this anniversary of the foundation of the U.N. I wish to express the hope shared by all citizens of our country that it may be granted to this great organization, which in many respects symbolizes the fulfilment of the ancient Jewish prayer that all men may unite to live peacefully in this world in the double sense — the preservation of the peace of the globe and the promotion of the brotherhood of Man.

"On this day we recall the part played by the U.N. in the realization of Israel's independence. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 29th November last year was marked a milestone in the history of our people. It also represented an important milestone on the road of the U.N. Troubled and dangerous days which followed the vote of that decision have hardened our faith and consolidated its realization. Those who tried in vain to thwart Israel's rebirth are now called upon to lend their hand in the upbuilding of the State that under the banner of the U.N. The State of Israel has, since its establishment, striven to contribute to the best of its ability to enhance the moral authority of the U.N. and to increase its effectiveness as an instrument for the defence of peace. That will continue to be its steadfast purpose in the years to come."

Mr. M. Bitron, Director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Division, said yesterday that the hopes held out for the U.N. in 1946 had been disappointing but the Organization had not entirely failed in the political sphere.

Mr. Eldrow was addressing the Rotary Club in Tel Aviv in honour of U.N. Day.

(Leader — P. 4

### Israel on Tunisia

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (DNA). — Israel cast its vote on the losing side of the Political Committee's procedural battle over agenda items yesterday when the committee voted to place Tunisia and Morocco second and third on the General Assembly agenda. The vote was 34 to 9 in favour, including the U.S., and 20 against, with six abstentions.

### AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Conservative Government last night won the Commons' approval by a 14-vote majority for its proposals to sell the Steel undertaking and steel industry back to private enterprise. The voting was 304 to 290.

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## Social & Personal

Dr. M. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... under the Technical Aid programme ... the World Meteorological Organization.

Mr. Y.N. [illegible], Director of the [illegible] ... has gone on leave. Dr. Y. [illegible] will be in charge during his absence.

Dr. [illegible] ... World Federation for Mental Health ... Israel Society for Mental Hygiene.

Mr. Nathan Nagler returned yesterday ... [illegible]

The "Jerusalem Times" opened their new offices at the corner of King George Avenue and Ben Yehuda Street yesterday evening with a cocktail party. One of the aims of the new company is to promote contacts from South America.

MARRIAGE
GUTMANN — ASCHNER
The marriage took place on October 21, between Joel, second son of Dr. and Mrs. M. I. Gutmann, of Jerusalem, and Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Aschner, of Rehovot.

## Giant Menorah Going to U.S.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An aerial shipment of Israel-made Hannuka ornaments of the New Year, including a giant wrought iron Menorah, is to be flown by El Al tomorrow to the U.S. for nationwide display in principal American cities as part of the mobile Israel Exposition sponsored by State of Israel Bonds.

A final consignment of more than three tons of Israel-produced wares sent from here to the staging ground of the mobile exhibit in New York City, the Hannuka material featured a six-foot high iron candelabrum designed by Mr. Yehuda Wolpert, an Israel artist, and produced by Siegmann and Z. Grodensky. Two delicately wrought lions support the base of the candle holders.

The mobile exposition is one of two of the largest single displays of Israel-made products ever assembled before the American public. A permanent exposition has been established by the Israel Bond organization in New York City's Rockefeller Plaza. An accumulative total of more than six tons of Israel products for both expositions was assembled by Mrs. Helen Rossi, Israel Public Relations expert.

## Memorial for Girl Killed at Kibbutz

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A memorial to Miss Barbara Propper, who was killed by marauders at Sde Boker settlement in the Negev on September 24, was dedicated today at the spot at which she was killed. The ceremony was attended by her parents and representatives of the Army.

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Schneider, 19 Ben Yehuda. [illegible] TEL AVIV: [illegible] JAFFA: [illegible] RAMAT GAN: [illegible] HAIFA: [illegible] KIRYAT MOTZKIN: [illegible] MT. CARMEL: [illegible]

### SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

[illegible]

## Consumer Support Sought in Haifa

Jerusalem POST Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — "We cannot succeed without the public's support," will be the theme of a Consumers' Protection Month, which Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry, will open here on Saturday.

Mr. M. Avissar, director of the Consumers Protection Division of the Ministry, said here today that the Division was founded seven months ago to advise consumers on how to make use of the laws that were passed for their protection and to uncover shortcomings in distribution. The public was no less interested than the Government in eradicating the black market, and without its co-operation, no number of inspectors was of any use.

The Division would ensure that price lists were displayed in shops, that shops were neat and clean, and that goods were of the proper quality. [illegible] ... a Haifa shop had been closed because of the owner's rudeness to customers.

Whereas the black market could not be wiped out, it could be reduced by public co-operation, and by respecting the law, the public could do much to improve the situation.

The Division would appeal to housewives, workers' committees, and youth, to help in the campaign, and a public trial of a profiteer would be held. Nearly 40 complaint and explanation stations are already working, 24 of them manned by volunteers.

Over 1,300 complaints had been dealt with by them, and an advertising campaign would be started. Stations would be opened in even the most distant ma'baroth, from which several requests had been received. The volunteers had Government authorization and enjoyed the backing of the Ministry's Control Division which also furnished the budget.

### JORDAN ASKS T.C.A. ADVICE ON POTASH

The U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration has been asked by Jordan to contact an American firm to examine the possibility of reactivating the Palestine Potash plant at the northern end of the Dead Sea, ANA reports from Amman.

The Government decided last week not to sell any of the plant's remaining equipment, but to hold it for any company which would receive a concession to resume work.

## U.S. to Spend Less On Arms—Lovett

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Defence Secretary Robert Lovett predicted yesterday that America's next military budget would be smaller than last year's figure of [illegible].

He told a press conference it was planned to have the new budget for the 1954 financial year, which begins next July, ready for President Truman's approval by December.

Though [illegible] was the total of the military budget submitted to Congress last year it cut the figure to [illegible].

Mr. Lovett said the estimates would be based not on what was desirable, but what was necessary and moderate.

The budget could be reduced because the requirements of the armed services were now on a more stable basis.

The U.S. has lent or given more than a [illegible] of her national revenue in the past seven years on foreign aid. A review of foreign aid in the Department of Commerce monthly publication "Current Business" said this was the greatest outpouring of help in the world's history. From mid-1945 to mid-1952 the net foreign aid amounted to [illegible], out of America's national federal revenue of [illegible].

## Conquest of Desert Exhibition Postponed

The Conquest of the Desert Exhibition, scheduled for next spring, has been postponed to July, Mr. A. Eser, Managing Director of the Binyaney Ha'ooma Association, announced at a meeting in Jerusalem last week.

It was felt that the uncertainty of Jerusalem weather in spring, combined with the contemporaneous celebration of festivals abroad, justified the postponement. Funds sufficient to carry out the Exhibition would be provided by a loan of IL.300,000 from a well-known public institution which preferred to remain anonymous.

An agreement had been reached with the Government whereby foreign firms exhibiting would be helped to sell their products in Israel.

Mr. Eser revealed that apart from this loan the Binyaney Ha'ooma could rely on very little income for completing its building programme. Another IL.[illegible] will be needed for the final phase of construction after the exhibition, bringing the total expenditure to over IL.1,[illegible], but the Association is already in debt both to the contractors and its own employees. Only about IL.42,000 net had been received from the "Trip to Paris" lottery, and the estimated income from the "Trip to New York" was also small.

### JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6 & 9 p.m.
ARNON: On the Riviera.
EDEN: Camille.
EDISON: Carnegie Tragica. Today at 3 p.m.: Of Mice and Men.
ORION: Only the Valiant.
STUDIO: The Little Women. Today at 3 p.m.: Midnight Kiss.
ZION: All About Eve.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.22 p.m. today and ends at 5.34 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION
B'reshit Noah (Genesis 6.9-11.32)
Haftara: Isaiah 54.1-55.5.

JERUSALEM
[illegible]

TEL AVIV
[illegible]

HAIFA
[illegible]

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM
[illegible]

TEL AVIV & JAFFA
[illegible]

RAMLE
[illegible]

HAIFA
[illegible]

NAZARETH
[illegible]

TIBERIAS
[illegible]

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## Lack of Coordination In Our Economic Development

"Haboker" (General Zionist) complains in its editorial about the lack of coordination in our economic development: the main recommendation of Dr. S. Trone in his report (the establishment of a supreme independent board for the use of the reparations) has not been accepted by the Government. The paper criticizes the list of goods ordered by the Government from Germany, noting that there is some overlapping with local industrial production which, according to some estimates, is exploited only 40 per cent.

Commenting on the decision of the Histadrut executive that "Noar Oved" should leave the World Federation of Youth, "Hador" (Mapai) deals with the objections of the Communists and Mapam to the decision. The Federation is not a Communist organization, it has been argued: even some Catholic and other conservative organizations from Western countries belong to it. "Hador" replies that there is nowadays a very easy and infallible test for finding out whether some international organization is Communist or not. If Yugoslavia has been excluded from membership (as in the case with the World Federation) there can be no reasonable doubt about its political character. If the "Noar Oved" were a conservative organization it might very well be taken in by that line of propaganda, but it is a socialist group and therefore opposed to reactionary Communism.

**Protests Search**

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) protests editorially against the search carried out by the police in the Haifa home of the Mapam Knesset member Rustum Boustuni. The paper says that this was in violation of immunity of Knesset members. The apologies made by the police (that the policemen were acting in good faith) is not accepted by the paper, as the mother of Boustuni told the policemen that her son was a member of the Knesset, but they continued nevertheless in their search. Even if they really came to look for a woman-infiltrator who was allegedly hiding in Boustuni's flat, even if they had not known that he is a Knesset member, they would have been obliged to discontinue the search. The policemen should be brought to trial and both the Knesset presidium and the Ministers of Police and Justice should draw the necessary conclusions if it should appear that not the policemen but their superiors are responsible.

**Three Different Versions**

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) again reports the Nazareth strike in its main headline. The paper publishes three different versions: according to one, the strike was "general"; according to the second "more than half of the shops remained closed," while according to the third the figure was "more than forty per cent." According to the fourth version, published in the other papers, the Communist attempt to stage a general strike failed.

All the religious papers comment widely on the Hapoel Hamizrahi conference while "Haaretz" (Independent) and "Herut" deal with coalition talks. "Haaretz" says that only ten days are left until the opening of the new Knesset session and the Government has no stable majority. In this situation the position of the Progressives has been strengthened: they are prepared to enter the coalition even without the General Zionists, but their demands are not very different (that three of the economic ministries should be given to them). Mapai is not accustomed to make compromises, especially not with small parties. The paper expresses its hope that the Progressives will not retreat from their demand: such a retreat would mean a defeat in the coming elections and it would not bring any benefit to the state.

### Where to go

JERUSALEM
[illegible]

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM
[illegible]

## 1st All-Star Softball Game Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Thursday (UNIS). — The sport of softball, which is in its infancy in Israel, will have its first all-star game this Saturday, according to an announcement by Mr. M. Levy of the Israel Softball League's central committee.

The game will be played between the American Embassy team, which won the league title in the recently-concluded season, and an all-star squad selected from the remaining five teams in the league.

Gametime will be 3 p.m. Saturday at the Ramat Gan Maccabi Field (Gesher Gil). The Embassy team, which won nine straight victories after losing the opening contest of the season, will be facing tough competition in the all-star squad which will have players from two Tel Aviv teams, two [illegible] teams (Marot Bat and Gesher Haziv) and from the Israel Army team.

The same evening the Embassy team will be presented with the championship trophy at a reception in Ramat Gan. Colonel Golan of the Israel Army will make the presentation on behalf of the league and American Ambassador Monnett B. Davis will accept the trophy, representing the American Embassy team.

## Notices to the Public

TENDER No. 3/52 for the Purchase of Second-hand Clothing and Equipment, etc.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of second-hand clothing of Policemen and Police Officers and various second-hand equipment at the Department of Customs and Excise.

Particulars of quantities and types of materials concerned may be obtained at the store of the Department, Custom House, at the gates of the port, Haifa, on October 27 — 30, 1952 between 12 noon and 2 p.m.

Tenders should be mailed or delivered by hand in closed envelopes marked "Tender for the Purchase of Second-Hand Clothing and various Second-hand Equipment, etc. — tender No. 3/52," to: Customs and Excise Director, P.O.B. 541, 7 Rehov St. Luke's, Haifa.

Tenders should arrive before November 15, 1952 at 12 noon, together with a cheque for 10 per cent of the offer.

I am not obliged to accept the highest or any other offer.

Ch. SANDBASON
Director Customs & Excise.

### POSSESSION OF ACCOUNTS IN BANKS ABROAD

The Controller of Foreign Currency hereby announces that all licences for the possession of accounts in banks abroad, which have been issued in the past will be invalidated as from December, 1952.

Persons concerned must renew their licences for the possession of the above accounts, and submit their applications not later than November 15, 1952 to the office of the Controller of Foreign Currency, Jerusalem.

Persons possessing above-mentioned accounts in banks abroad, without a renewed licence will be regarded by law as transgressors of the Defence Ordinance (Finance), 1941.

ATTENTION PLEASE!
RAMAT GAN CALLING
Foreign Legations and people of means, wishing to build own flat in existing 7-room building (ground floor) centre of town. Serious offers; No agents.
Particulars: 'Ramat Gan' P.O.B. 4111. Tel Aviv.

Store in the Interior-Decoration line seeks capable
Salesman
Knowledge of Hebrew essential.
Handwritten offers to No. 351, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

Partnership Offered
Flowershop, well-established, with own flower garden, seeks elderly partner with means to build extra room, and own loop. Suitable for tourist. Write: No. 137, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Luxury Canadian Silver
Fox Coat
FOR SALE
Apply P.O.B. 4812, Tel Aviv

FOR SALE
Phillips Radio
5 bands ◆ 8 valves
Excellent condition
Tel. 3822, Jerusalem.

WANTED
for three months
1-2 ROOM FLAT
in good location in Tel Aviv or suburbs. Prompt evacuation guaranteed. Write: No. 394, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE BEAUTIFUL
OAK FURNITURE
made in Holland, almost new. Please apply: 23 Rehov Mapu, flat 9, Tel Aviv, between 5-8 p.m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL DESIRES
Teachers
OF
CHEMISTRY
PHYSICS
MATHEMATICS
ARABIC and
ENGLISH
FOR
Elementary, Secondary and advanced courses
Applications to: No. 23, P. O. B. 81, Jerusalem.

OFFICE
TO LET
One large room, business centre of Tel Aviv
Write No. 265, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Catering Expert
with 19 years' experience in all branches of the trade, 17 years in Israel after European training, seeks opportunity for establishment, possibly lease.
Write: "3099" Advertising Centre "B." 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

Enterprising
young man (33), technical and administrative experience, driver, looking for interesting, responsible position. Please write to: Advertising, 31 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

WANTED TO RENT
1-ROOM
FLAT
IN TIVON
Write: No. 261, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv

FOR SALE BARGAIN
EXCELLENT
1-Room Flat
with very big kitchen and other up-to-date comforts, second floor, Rehov Meyerbeer/Keren Kayemeth Blvd., Tel Aviv. Apply: No. 262, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Experienced Businessman
★ with excellent connections in Scandinavian countries, about to leave on business trip to Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, France & Austria.
★ PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE VARIOUS BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS IN THOSE COUNTRIES.
★ First-class references. Discretion guaranteed. Please write: No. 2048, Gershon Ben Advertising, 31 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Experienced Administrator
Long experience, holder of technical degree and owner of private car, connections and experience in negotiations with Govt. Offices and institutions, wishes to change present position. Languages: Hebrew, English, German. First-class references. Only serious offers in writing to: No. 2049, Gershon Ben Advertising, 31 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

TO LET & FOR SALE
2 & 3-ROOMED FLATS
Hadar & Mount Carmel
HOUSES & PLOTS
S. Sternberg & Son, Haifa
29 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 3715 & 2345. Hrs. 8.30-12.30 & 4-6.

WANTED
FLAT
Tourist couple want to sublet 2-3-room Tel Aviv flat with refrigerator, 3-6 months. References. Guarantee to vacate. Phone 4847 during business hours.

WANTED
ELECTRIC GENERATOR
40 HP and above, voltage 380, 50 cycles, driven by Diesel or Petrol Engine, new or used in good condition.
Apply to: "GENERATOR" P.O.B. 1773, Haifa.

Administrative Position
OPEN TO CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, CONVERSANT IN HEBREW AND ENGLISH. (KNOWLEDGE of GERMAN DESIRABLE) MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING INDEPENDENTLY.
ASSURED FUTURE FOR THE RIGHT PERSON. WRITE WITH FULL DETAILS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE TO: "ADMINISTRATOR" P.O.B. 4301, TEL AVIV.

HEBREW
Intensive Courses for Advanced Students
1) 9 — 11 a.m. (3x2=6 hours weekly)
2) 5.30—7.30 p.m. (3x2=6 hours weekly)
3) 8 — 10 p.m. (2x2=4 hours weekly)
SYSTEMATIC tuition in small groups.
Beginning: Monday, Oct. 27, resp. Nov. 3
Registration & examination October 24-27
Joseph NAVEH (Bundheim)
70 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

FIRST-CLASS
shorthand-typist secretary
REQUIRED BY LARGE ISRAELI-SWISS ENTERPRISE IN HAIFA
Perfect knowledge of Hebrew, German and English desired.
Please submit full particulars to: P.O.B. 607, Haifa.

LANTOS OLIVER
The favourite singer
Last appearance in Israel before his American tournee
only at the ELDORADO
SUNDAY OCTOBER 26 Mt. Carmel, Tel.: [illegible] MONDAY OCTOBER 27

SEE THE SIGHTS in ISRAEL with SIGHTSEEING Ltd.
● Luxury Buses
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● Fascinating City & Country Tours
SCHEDULE
Sun. — Jerusalem.
Mon. — Special Trips
Tues. — Negev.
Wed. — Western Galilee
Thurs. — Upper Galilee
Fri. — Nazareth, [illegible] Tiberias
HIRE A CAR AND DRIVE IT YOURSELF!
TIYULIM LTD.
TEL AVIV 58 HAYARKON ST.
HAIFA 4 BANK STREET TEL. [illegible]

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV [illegible] Oct. 29
REHOVOT Thursday Nov. 6
Fledermaus (THE BAT)
KHOVANSHINA
Musical Drama in 5 Acts by M. MOUSSORGSKY
[illegible]

SANATORIUM
"HADAROM"
FOR MOTHER AND BABY
On the hills of Rishon Le Zion.
Built according to latest systems
Run on modern lines
SPECIALISTS ★ ALL DIETS
First-class cuisine under Swiss management
For information apply: RISHON LE ZION, P.O.B. 85
Office at Tel Aviv: "HAMEDAYEK" 66 Allenby Rd. Tel. [illegible]
Haifa: Tel. [illegible]

FOR SALE
One "Broomwade" Air Compressor
capacity two hammers, fully equipped with tools and accessories in excellent working condition after one year of use, and
One "Atlas" Air Compressor
capacity two hammers, with or without equipment, after only 600 working hours.
For enquiries and inspection, please write to Air Compressor, P.O.B. 331, Haifa.

RESHUMOT KOVETZ HATAKANOT, No. 301 OF OCTOBER 2, 1952, PAGE 30

## Defence Regulations (Anti-Profiteering) 1944

ORDER WITH REGARD TO TOBACCO GROWING

By virtue of the powers vested in me in accordance with para 3 ... of the Defence Regulations (Anti-Profiteering) 1944, I hereby order:

INTERPRETATION:
1. In this Order—"Tobacco" and "Grower" have the same meaning as given to the Tobacco Act, No. ...; "Director" means Director of the Excise Department of the Customs and Excise Section, including every person authorized by the Director in writing.

TOBACCO GROWING PERMIT:
2. [illegible]

TOBACCO SEEDS COLLECTION:
3. Every tobacco grower is obliged to collect the tobacco seeds after harvesting ...

MAXIMUM PRICE:
4. [illegible] ... as mentioned above.

VALIDITY OF OTHER ORDERS:
5. [illegible]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDER:
6. This Order comes into force on September 14, 1952.

TITLE:
7. This Order will be cited "Defence Order (Sale and Cultivation of Tobacco) 1952."

September 15, 1952 Dr. E. [illegible], Competent Authority.
(23/05/[illegible])

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
Photo Breaner
31 HECHALUTZ ST.
CORNER SHAPIRO ST.
TEL. 41157 HAIFA

## Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

| | Max. | Min. | Rain |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Carmel | 28 | 17 | 0 |
| Haifa | 28 | 17 | 0 |
| Nathanya | 29 | 17 | 0 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 28 | 20 | 0 |
| Hadera | 29 | 20 | 0 |
| Lydda | 31 | 18 | 0 |
| Jerusalem | 25 | 14 | 0 |
| Negbeh | 35 | — | 0 |
| Beersheba | 35 | — | 0 |
| Tiberias | — | 21 | 0 |
| Tsfat | — | 18 | 0 |

FORECAST: Fair. Outlook for Saturday: No important changes. Max. temp. in Jerusalem today: 25 (77) degrees C. (77 degrees F.) at 3 p.m. Min. temp. expected today: 14 (57) degrees C. (45 degrees F.) before sunrise tomorrow.

TWELVE-YEAR OLD Yehuda Alfasi of Rehov Hess-Bat in the Hatikva Quarter of Tel Aviv, is being sought. He has not been heard from since Tuesday. He is of slight build, has black hair and brown eyes, and speaks Hebrew and Persian.

TWO TEEN-AGED youths were detained in Tel Aviv on Wednesday on suspicion of having broken into a Bezeq shop on Wednesday last Saturday and stealing three typewriters.

LITTLE DAMAGE was caused when a fire broke out at the Shell lubricating oil refinery at Kiryat Ataim, near Haifa. The blaze was quickly brought under control yesterday morning.

BURGLARS CLIMBING drainage pipes broke into three houses in Rehov Ahva in Haifa on Tuesday night.

THE HAIFA Anti-Tuberculosis League will hold its annual White Flower Day tomorrow evening. All proceeds will benefit needy patients.

THE TEL AVIV Municipality's cultural committee is to propose arranging a visit to the Tel Aviv Museum exhibition part of Mr. Truman's luggage is participating have been asked to meet at the corner of Rehov Ahuzath and the Nathanya road at 9 a.m.

## Power Firm Outlines Case for Rate Rise

The Palestine Electric Corporation outlined their case for higher power tariffs at a meeting held yesterday with Government representatives.

It was maintained that increased production costs, brought about mainly by rises in fuel prices and salaries, required an immediate hike in rates. The delegation also asserted that higher tariffs would stimulate investment by private individuals who now regard the Corporation's earnings as not worth the risk of investment.

The Government's position is that the company should increase its production capacity and thus increase its revenue. It is felt that if the company raised its output, no sizeable increase would be necessary.

Another meeting is expected to be held either on Sunday or Monday.

(Working Week — Page 6)

## BROWN SUGAR FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES

Only brown sugar is to be distributed to food industries in the future, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. The first quantities were allocated this week.

Until manufacturers learn the best ways of using brown sugar, it may be expected that some products, particularly jams and sweets, will be darker in colour at first.

Brown sugar is more nutritious than the more refined white sugar which costs 25 a ton more, it was said. Since brown sugar is to total 25 per cent of all sugar imports, the Treasury is expected to save $250,000 to $300,000 a year.

As at present, consumers are to continue receiving white sugar.

## RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Edible oil: 500 grams. Rice M. Textile: Corp: 100 grams; cotton: Nil. Fish: temporary nil. Rice: 100 grams. Meat: G. Petroleum: 1 kilo. Nil. temporary nil.

TEL AVIV — Bananas: Aleph, 250 grams. Kaf 24, Bet, 250 grams. Zadik 12, cases 1 to 4. Petroleum: 1 kilo. Nun 14, cases 1 to 18. 150 grams per kilo.

## Personal Notices

MENAHEM & SARA PRESSIER
(nee Scherechin)
are happy to announce the birth of a
**SON**
New York, October, 1952.

MR. & MRS. MAX FRANKEL
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the
*BAR MITZVA*
*of their son GIDEON JOSEPH*
on Saturday, November 1, 1952.
Service at the New Central Synagogue, Rehov Gilead, Haifa, at 8 a.m.
Reception from 4.30—7.30 p.m. at the "Tamar" Hotel, 29 Usa Avenue, (Rehov Hahar), Haifa.

The unveiling of the tombstone of
**The Late CHAIM CHAIT**
will take place at Tiberias on
Thursday afternoon, October 30, 1952.

## IL.30,000 in Prizes For Local Gov't

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Residency prizes totalling IL.30,000 in 30 different fields of activity [illegible] by local governments are to be distributed by Mr. Moshe Shapiro, Minister of the Interior, at the Habimah Garden here tonight.

The prizes, which went to nine municipalities, seven local councils, and three regional councils, were to promote "local municipal rivalry for the good of the public," Mr. Shapiro said.

The Haifa Municipality received first prize for "public relations," for the "accuracy of its officials, the facilities for the public to interview city administrators and chosen representatives including the Mayor, and adequate information given to residents about municipal activities." Haifa was also honoured with the "public safety" prize for "good roads, its campaign against road accidents, the elimination of street noise, the safety of its bathing beaches and the activities of the Fire Brigade and Magen David Adom."

The Tel Aviv Municipality received first prize for "education," for its adequate school buildings, the vocational school "Shevach" and the Youth Club in Jaffa. The city also received a prize for health services.

Other prizes were given to:

Natanf for its care of its artist colony and the local museum.

The Regional Council of the Jordan Valley for its "excellent irrigation system and the use made of agricultural machinery."

The Local Councils of Hazorea and Gedera for the development of cooperatives and the encouragement of new immigrants.

Lydda, Ramla, and the Regional Council of Emek Hefer for financial administration.

Safed and the Yahud Local Council for municipal enterprises.

Hulon, Tiberias and the Jordan Valley Council for development.

Yokneam Local Council, Tiberias and Bat Yam for immigration absorption and welfare.

Mr. Shapiro expressed his satisfaction at the development of local government. He said that there were now 127 Local Government units containing 1.3 million persons. The prizes, he said, should foster "collective good will" and are to be distributed annually.

The Jerusalem Municipality did not participate. It did not reply to requests for information about its work.

## Manufacturers Agree To Industrial Census

Representatives of the Manufacturers Association yesterday agreed to participate in the industrial and commercial census conducted by the Government following a meeting in Jerusalem with Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

It is understood that the delegation agreed after the Minister promised that all existing enterprises, who fill in the census questionnaires and the applications for licences, would be granted licences automatically.

## ZIM Citrus Ships To Get Preference

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Citrus Marketing Board today agreed that all fruit-carriers of Zim, the Israel national navigation company, must be fully employed in the coming citrus export season. Mr. Y. Efrati, Deputy Ministry of Agriculture, was present at the meeting. On the Great Britain route, Israel ships must be given preference yesterday.

The decision follows an appeal to the Citrus Marketing Board made by the Zim Conference, the freight charges being equal.

## HEVRAT OVDIM REORGANIZED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the company which manages all Histadrut industrial and commercial companies, has been reorganized, it was announced here today. The company will be run by a board, half of whose members would be appointed by the industrial institutions themselves. The secretary-general of the Histadrut and its treasurer will be *ex-officio* members of the board, whose chairman will be a member of the Histadrut Executive's Central Committee.

## Prizes Given To Immigrant Authors

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prizes to immigrant writers for short stories describing the life of newcomers were distributed by the Am Oved publishing house tonight.

Translations of the stories published here were published in a book called "Shorim Vegdarot."

The prizes, of L. [illegible] each, were awarded to Yaakov Shabtai, [illegible] Yehoshua Bar-Yosef, [illegible] Yitzhak Ben-Ner, [illegible] Yehuda Yaari, [illegible] Yitzhak Orpaz, [illegible] Yehoshua Kenaz, and Dan Ben-Amotz, at a ceremony.

## ONLY LONG LOAVES TO BE BAKED

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to publish an order today announcing bakeries to bake only long loaves of bread, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The new order follows studies by nutritional experts who found that long loaves would considerably improve the quality of bread. Although production costs are somewhat higher, it is not yet known whether the price of bread will be raised.

## JOBLESS GET WORK PLANTING TREES

ACRE, Thursday. — The Government afforestation programme was resumed today in Western Galilee as 70 labourers went out to work. Their daily wage, however, has not yet been fixed.

The programme is expected to relieve the pressure on the labour market here and in Nahariya where the number of jobless has risen considerably of late.

## GERMANS IN AMMAN

A group of 15 German engineers and experts arrived in Amman on Wednesday night to assist the Jordan Government in the erection of its first cement plant and to train Jordan workers, "Falastin" the Old City daily, reports.

## Girl Burned To Death

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Fourteen-year old Sigmy Rosen, of the youth group in Migdalor Tiberias, near Rosh Pina, was burned to death and two five-year old children, Rivka Tsarnak, 27 and Ilana Tsarnak, 17, were severely burned when their clothing caught fire in the open-air kitchen at noon yesterday.

Rivka's dress had caught fire from a burning primus stove she was repairing. The two other girls were about to put out the fire, when a man came to the aid of the girls with a bucket of kerosene, which he had mistaken for water. The man pumped the kerosene over the girls, setting them ablaze. They were taken to Safed Hospital where Sigmy died during the night. The condition of the other girls was reported as serious tonight. They were still unconscious.

## 10 GIRLS FOUND GUILTY OF ARSON

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—The 10 adolescent pupils of the Mosbak Hapoalel, who were charged with igniting a haystack and causing damage estimated at IL.15,000 when the blaze spread to a carpentry shop and locksmithy, were today found guilty of conspiracy to set fire to property and of arson by Magistrate Y. Tretvish here. The hearing was held behind closed doors. The incident took place four months ago, after the girls had been refused permission to take part in a trip to Eilath.

Three girls were handed over in care of the Probation Officer for three years, one for two years and for one year while the fourth girl was bound over in her own bond of IL.25 to be of good conduct for a year.

Benjamin Trevitsh said the object of punishment was to restore a wrongdoer to a better way of life, and not to "create criminals." The girls had already suffered enough, and should be given another chance, he said. He recommended that they be re-admitted as pupils at the training farm, from which they had been temporarily suspended.

## Court Rules on Child's Nationality

POST Legal Correspondent

The Jerusalem District Court yesterday ruled in the course of a legitimation of fatherhood case that a child whose father is an Israeli and whose mother rejected Israel citizenship for both herself and the child, is nevertheless a citizen of Israel. This ruling was based on the Nationality Law.

The Court had first to determine the child's nationality, because it is decisive in cases of this kind.

In the petition, the parents of a child born out of wedlock declared that the father, an Englishman, had not opted out of Israel citizenship, while the mother, an American, had done so both for herself and for the child. The couple later married and asked the court to issue a declaration of fatherhood. The parents tried to prove that the child was an Israeli, because under Jewish law, the father would be immediately recognized.

The plea of the applicants was that whereas the law spoke of a child "whose parents disclaimed citizenship," in this case only the mother had made the declaration. She had, therefore, not prevented her child from being given Israel citizenship.

The Court felt that the plea [illegible] on interpretation of the law. Legislation was sought which, where the mother's declaration by itself would be sufficient to disclaim Israel citizenship for her child, because the father was dead, divorced or living in another country.

The Court, however, cited another principle in the law, which grants citizenship to any child born "to a father of another having Israel citizenship." This automatically made the child an Israeli, regardless of whether it resided in Israel or not, necessary, in this case, Kuwait. The law, it was emphasized, grants dual nationality. Judge Yitzhak Cohen delivered the judgment.

## TECHNION STARTS TERM WITH 1,900 STUDENTS

HAIFA, Thursday. — Nearly 1,200 students, including 621 freshmen, started their new school year at the Technion here today. The Institute had to reject more than half of the applicants.

Rav Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President, welcomed the students. Diplomas for last year's graduates will be awarded at a ceremony next Tuesday.

Subscription Concert No. 2
Tel Aviv, Sunday, Oct. 26
Workers Series

GUF BARI
Orthopaedic & Rheumatic Medical and Sports
GYMNASTICS MASSAGE
61 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Tel Aviv.

A FACE IS NOT A FIXED FATE
BEAUTY
is the product of a healthy mind, tranquil emotions and
Abundant Life Forces
These cornerstones of attraction can be attained
IN A NATURAL WAY
Enquire, without charge, at P.O.B. 6006, Tel Aviv.

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## 7 Held in IL.25,000 Theft at Factory

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Seven men were detained today in connection with a IL.25,000 theft in a towel and tablecloth factory at 4 Rehov Mane, in Kiryat Metz.

Thieves broke into the factory during the night by bending the ground floor iron window bars and removed cloth, cotton and flannel.

Another theft occurred last night at the flat of Mrs. E. Hofenberger at 11 Rehov Gesia here. Jewellery and clothing valued at IL.10,000 were stolen.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat. 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY & MOGRABI
Second Week
Gregory PECK—Susan HAYWARD
DAVID AND BATHSHEBA
in Technicolor
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
Bookings daily from 11 a.m.

ARMON DAVID
Roderick Crawford, Judy Holliday
BORN YESTERDAY

CHEN
BETTE DAVIS
in "A wife and mother whose undisciplined upbringing wrecks a successful marriage"
in
PAYMENT ON DEMAND
with BARRY SULLIVAN

EDEN
Israel Premiere
Series, film of 1952
The COUNTRY DOCTOR

ESTHER
Air Conditioned
Mat. 2.45, Evening Visited at the Tels in Technicolor
AN AMERICAN IN PARIS
Starring: GENE KELLY,
Leslie CARON
Music: GEORGE GERSHWIN

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MERLE OBERON in
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THE GREAT WALTZ
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AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
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Saturday 2 performances at 8.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
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## Leakages on Secret Jet Stir Britain

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Cabinet Ministers are studying Secret Service reports about a persistent leakage of British jet secrets in Europe and the U.S., according to usually reliable sources. Officials here have been startled by the latest leakage on the top secret Conway jet engine in the U.S. aviation daily, which claims its information came from reports previously published in Britain and the continent. But British newspapers have been strictly forbidden to mention the Conway.

There have been several other leakages. Security men have been investigating the disclosures for months. One of the loopholes is the security net is believed to have been traced to Switzerland. It was in the Swiss magazine "Interavia" that the secret details of the Vickers supersonic swept-wing fighter appeared last February. Nothing has been printed in Britain about the plane but "Interavia" gave minute details of its construction.

## Returning Tribesman Held at Screening

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mohammed Mabrouch Ja'al, who served a sentence in the Beersheba jail a few months ago, was arrested today as Israel police officers and the officer-in-charge of the Arab Legion in the Hebron region joined forces in screening Tel-Aviv Asiatic tribesmen returning to Israel from Jordan.

They were looking for a man suspected of having taken part in the knifing on September 30 of Yehoshua Yana, a Beersheba butcher who had gone to buy cattle from the tribe before it moved across the border.

Yana is at present recuperating from the eight stab wounds he received, and will stand trial for being in a military area without a permit as soon as he is fit. His companion was sentenced to three months in prison last month.

## News Carrier Dead

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Shmuel Buxbaum, 80, a distributor of "Ha'aretz" was found at 3.30 this morning lying in Kikar Dizengoff with a fatal head injury. He died on the way to hospital. He was taken there by Aharon Gerashka, a municipal water truck driver.

According to the police Buxbaum was either knocked down by a hit-and-run driver while riding his delivery bicycle, which was found intact near his body, or else fell violently while trying to avoid a vehicle. Gerashka was detained on suspicion and later released in bond.

THE OPENING of the 11th Annual WIZO Bazaar will take place at 7 p.m. on Sunday at 9 Rehov Maskeret, Haifa.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
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Saturday, October 25
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Beethoven Evening,
String Quartet
op.131, op.59 No.3

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## China Exports News Of P.O.W.'s for $23

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Reports that prisoners of war [illegible] were being exported to China for sale to wealthy civilians in search of servants to take the place of executed prisoners of war, collected a ready supply of [illegible] in Korea, it was claimed here today.

The [illegible] Daily News, [illegible] quoted [illegible] as saying that [illegible] were exported to China for $23 each.

## Rebel Plot in Mexico Quashed with 18 Arrests

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (Reuter). — Twelve Mexican army officers and four civilians were arrested here tonight and charged with preparing a rebellion.

They were all said to be supporters of General Henri Fuss Gomaza, unsuccessful candidate in the July presidential elections. The officers included General Jenaro Amezcua, who took part 30 years ago in a rebellion led by the Agrarian leader Zapata.

## Israel is Democracy's Outpost in M.E.'—Sic

In his first statement on Israel since his return to the U.S. from Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower this week wired to an Israel Bond dinner in New York that "the State of Israel is democracy's outpost in the Middle East."

"Every American who loves liberty," declared the General in his message to the dinner which was held in honour of Senator Irving M. Ives, "must join the effort to make secure forever the future of this newest member in the family of nations. We pray that a strong Israel and her Arab neighbours will join in the creation of a just and lasting peace which will bring to all an era of prosperity and enlightenment."

In a message to the dinner, Senator Richard M. Nixon expressed his "earnest hope that all friends of Israel will continue their support of the young State by buying Israel Bonds and giving it all possible assistance."

The American Zionist Council, representing the entire Zionist movement in the U.S., at the meeting of its Executive Committee held last Tuesday, released the following statement:

"In answer to inquiries concerning the statement of one Presidential candidate by one of the affiliated groups, the American Zionist Council reaffirms that it is committed to the coming national election, and has been, in a bi-partisan approach and organizes any action in the country."

RESIDENTS of the Bat Lidd St. area this week tried forcibly to compel the workshop for prefabricated houses in the area to hand over the prefabs that are the spot to replace the tents now in use. The police intervened.

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## USSR Seeks to Lead World of Science

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Alexander Nesmeyanov wrote in "Pravda" today that the USSR must "occupy first place in the world of science."

Answering criticisms made at the recent Communist Party congress he said the academy must "effectively eradicate defects" and cited bad State planning of scientific work, the presence of "pseudo-scientific work that should long ago have been swept into the waste basket" and "a stuffy atmosphere of mutual glorification and the hushing up of criticism."

But Soviet scientists, "waging the techniques of atomic nuclear processes and energetics as a whole," had in a shorter time than American scientists solved the problem of the release of atomic power, he said.

## Habibi Speaks To Nazareth Strikers

NAZARETH, Thursday.—Emil Habibi, Communist M.K., addressing a demonstration of 200 on the strike of the 40 municipal employees and scavengers here today, said that the Arab Trade Union Congress had advised them to return if the Municipality promised to meet their demands.

He denied that the Communists exploited the men for political ends, and charged the authorities with trying to force them to abandon the Congress in favour of the Israel Labour League.

The 15 men, including the Congress Secretary-General, who were arrested yesterday on charges of picketing with and threatening the new scavengers, have been remanded for seven days. The trial of the 15 women, also arrested and later released, was postponed to November 5 on their counsel's request.

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## Cables in Brief

ARAD. — The Jewish Community here on Wednesday lifted a curfew-order on the sale of pork and wine, imposed several months ago during a cholera epidemic. A similar ban on halal meats remains.

THEATER. — The French Colette yesterday appointed M. Pierre Dux-Cros, a writer, to the highest theatrical post in the country. — Administrator French State Theatre Company. He will take up his appointment on April 1. (AFP)

SUIT. — Jets may soon take to the skies among the most fashionable clothing and furnishing fabrics as a result of experiments by textile scientists at Little Easterton, Northern England.

ROYALTY. — King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece arrived at Nillis airport on Wednesday after an unofficial visit to Italy, Switzerland and Germany, where the Queen saw her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick.

VOLCANO. — Krakatoa, island volcano between Java and Sumatra which took thousands of lives in the 1883 eruption in 1928 and showed the world what happened last night to be active again. People in the vicinity may have to be evacuated.

QUAKE. — A sharp earthquake shook Bakersfield, California, yesterday — the second quake in California in 24 hours — but there were no reports of damage. On Wednesday an earthquake shook San Francisco but no one was injured.

TYPHOON. — Forty-six dead, 42 missing and heavy damage to crops were reported today in a two-day typhoon which hammered the central Philippines between Tuesday and Thursday. Government relief expeditions are now heading toward the stricken areas.

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# POST

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Friday, October 24, 1952
Shebat 5, 5713. — Sefer 6, 1371

OCTOBER 24 has been set aside for world wide celebration of United Nations Day. Among all the nations Israel has better reason than most to mark this event. In the words of the Minister for Foreign Affairs "On this Day, we recall the part played by the United Nations in the restoration of Israel's independence. The momentous decision adopted by the General Assembly five years ago marked a turning point in the history of our people."

**UNITED NATIONS DAY**

Many of the high hopes built upon the United Nations have been frustrated. It seems farther off than ever from its declared aim of organizing the nations of the world in the interests of peace. Differences between East and West have so far prevented agreement on atomic control or disarmament, and the cancer of the Korea war continues to gnaw at the vitals of belief in the usefulness of the U.N. for the attainment of international peace.

But the immediacy of some present events should not blind us to the fact that in its few years of existence the U.N. has accomplished much. In Kashmir, its mediation succeeded in stopping fighting. In Indonesia its intervention was completely successful, and the Republic of that name was set up. Ethiopia has at last been federated with Eritrea, and other dangerous tensions, for example, in Somaliland, Iran, Syria, Lebanon have been allayed.

Yet the threat of a third world war puts every other consideration in the shade and leads to a mistaken tendency to stigmatize the U.N. as a failure because in the widely publicized meetings of the Security Council or the General Assembly one sees the rift between East and West. But the fact that there is a forum where belligerence and aggression can be peacefully ventilated is still a gain, and as long as the rival groups talk there is a chance they will not fight; but with all this it is a mistake to try and evaluate the U.N. by its success in this global theatre alone.

In the field of social service, in the widest sense, the U.N. had some notable successes. In conjunction with and through UNESCO it has a network of specialised agencies which is the most far-reaching apparatus ever devised for international economic and social cooperation. Technical assistance has been given to reduce poverty among over half the world's population. Over 1,000 experts of many nationalities have been sent to help member countries in their development projects. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has loaned nearly $1,500 m. to 38 countries. More than a million refugees of the second world war have been settled; there is an International Children's Emergency Fund supplying food, clothing and welfare to many million children everywhere, and of course the magnificent World Health Organization.

Israel, as a country with a new economy and a heavy burden of absorption of refugees, has been one of those fields of U.N. activity. Quite apart from the continuous functioning of the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission, we have been helped here in many ways. At the moment 30 experts represent the U.N. Technical Aid programme in Israel. They work in the field of nutrition and agriculture, soil conservation and reclamation, civil aviation, productivity, transport and health. The latest UN. contribution is the placing here of a pilot investigation and experimental unit for the building of adobe houses. The results achieved here will be available to other lands too.

The benefits, of course, have not been all one-sided. Israel as a member of U.N. has under U.N. direction and guidance sent its own experts abroad to lend their skills and experience to other nations, and U.N. teams have come here to study our original methods of reconstruction.

Here then is a picture of substantial human achievement. In Israel it is to be hoped that a real effort will be made to popularize the idea of the U.N. which depends for its strength upon the support of public opinion. A United Nations Association exists to mobilize such opinion and it is to be regretted that its work has been left to quite a small circle of public spirited citizens. The time has come for the community as a whole to link itself more closely to the work of this great world organization which holds out promise for mankind.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Hirschler

# Electric Power Talks in Jerusalem

EMMA was feeding little Shoshana. Abba was reading the paper, and Dan was checking the overgrowing value of his stamp collection when suddenly the lights went out.

"Here it is again," Emma said in a desperate voice. Abba mumbled something not for publication and lit a match. Dan went out to the kitchen to fetch a kerosene lamp. This family, like thousands of others, however, got used to the power cuts in the power supply.

Israel's 200,000 KW power industry has long since ceased keeping pace with the growing demands of the country's development, though it claimed it was doing its best.

According to the latest figures available, the electricity supply in the first half of 1952 had increased by 17 per cent over the same period in 1951, from 268,220,000 to 313,482,000 kilowatt hours. Most of the increased supply went for home consumption as the supply to industries went up only by 7 per cent: from 76 million to 81.5 million kilowatt hours.

The demand, however, was much greater than the supply. People living in ma'abarot and new settlements had enough of the flickering light of candles and kerosene lamps; new housing projects required electricity. The areas under irrigation were being increased and electric power was needed to move the water in all projects which did not have their own generating equipment. New factories started production, and again electricity was needed to keep the wheels moving.

### Company's Troubles

To increase the supply, new generators and distributing networks had to be installed. But the Palestine Electric Company apparently was not in a position to finance these investments and so the Treasury virtually became the banker of the Electric Company — a banker who had little say in the doings of his client. Shareholders of the Company, on the other hand, complained about the low profits while the local management maintained that power was being supplied to customers at a loss.

The Right Honourable Viscount Samuel, Chairman of the Palestine Electric Corporation, arrived last week to discuss the whole issue. The two meetings this week between him and Mr. A. Rutenberg on the one hand and the Ministers of Finance and Commerce and Industry on the other, were held behind very closed doors. Secrets in Israel, however, are hard to keep, and so it was reported that both parties had asked for an increase. Mr. Rutenberg was speaking about increased tariffs while the Ministers were inquiring about increased power supply.

The 82 year old first High Commissioner of Palestine surprised everybody by the agility with which he conducted the talks. He quoted from memory long columns of figures to prove his points, and was perhaps the most alert participant in the meetings held in the office of the Minister of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem.

### Treasury Firm

The representatives of the Government, however, stood fast on their ground: the Treasury cannot continue to finance the Company's investments without becoming a party to its policies and decisions. Discarding the unlikely possibility that the Company would suddenly find its own means of financing the required expansion, there were theoretically three possible solutions: the Company would be financed entirely by the Government; jointly by the Government and the Company; or by the Government, the Company and private capital from outside.

Closer scrutiny of these three possibilities revealed that the joint Government-company-private financing was the most probable solution to hand. The Minister of Finance reportedly made a concrete proposal along these lines, and if well informed sources live up to their reputation, Mr. Eshkol's proposal was patterned very closely upon the solution which was finally found for the similar problem of the Palestine Potash Company; i.e. the establishment of a Nations'

*"He says he was under the impression that his file clerk had been transferred to another Ministry."*

Electric Company, a part of whose shares would be held by the present shareholders in the Palestine Electric.

But finding a solution to the financial problems will not solve the problem of electric supply, which has some very acute as well as long term aspects. Among the short term problems, the merger of the Palestine Electric Company and the ailing Jerusalem Electric Company, as well as the question of tariffs could be mentioned. It is not just a question of whether in Israeli electricity prices tend, if at all, by their level to be subsidized, countries consider electricity forms the basis of their industrial and economic policies — as the rate at which power is supplied to industry as compared to agriculture, transport and home consumption.

### Distribution Costs

Another question which must be answered is why power distribution is so expensive in Israel. It is estimated that distribution in other countries generally amounts to about 50 per cent of the generating costs. In Israel, reportedly, the ratio is quite the other way: distribution costs almost twice as much as generating.

One of the basic features in the development of the power industry is the fact that investments in electricity production become more and more expensive, as the price of electricity becomes cheaper and cheaper. This is closely connected with the fact that the bigger the generating capacity of the plant, the smaller the proportional investment per KW of capacity.

How many stations should be erected? How safe is it for a country surrounded by enemies to rely on long distribution networks? What justification is there for basing the country's entire power production on oil, the supplies of which could be heavily harassed in case of war? Could peat not be used at least as an additional fuel for the power stations? All these are basic questions which must be solved before any long term planning of electric development can begin.

Recently, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Electricity was set up and a distinguished engineer, Mr. Vilentchuk, was appointed its chairman. He is probably the most suitable man in Israel for such a job, but he would be the last to claim that he is fully qualified. Planning electricity development requires the very rare combination of the lifelong experience of an electrical construction engineer together with experience in managing a utility industry.

Apparently there is no expert in Israel with both these qualifications. There are some such people abroad, but their salaries usually run to tens of thousands of dollars a year.

### Expert Resigns

This week, the resignation of another top foreign expert in Israel, Dr. Fleischauer, was reported. Though the Ministry of Communications quoted from his letter of resignation to prove that the port expert resigned because of ill health, two letters the full texts of which have not been released, dated September 23 and October 14 and addressed to Prime Minister Ben Gurion in his capacity of Acting Minister of Communications, reportedly listed the reasons why Dr. Fleischauer felt he could not continue to work under the conditions which experts have to face in Israel. He stressed mainly the need for teamwork and for cooperation.

It was learned from Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources this week that the overages of 10,000 food parcels and food gift certificates are received by Israelis every month. This gift food, it was claimed, if distributed equally among all citizens of the country, would give each about one ounce per day; but the number of goods actually handled from the additional 10,000 parcels, at the rate of the average parcel, would be sufficient to provide each of the population with an extra one ounce per day. Subsidizing the nutritional value of the food parcels and gift certificates by citizens does not give the real picture, however, for the greater part of certain foods in the parcels is higher than in the citizens' food basket. Also the weight of sugar, coffee and tea is proportionally higher than in the Government's ration.

All these figures are based on estimates only, as more or less exact figures are available only for the food received under the gift-certificates. The number of gift certificates in the first six months of the year totalled 238,000, i.e. about 37,000 each month, which is about 42 per cent of all gift food. The nominal value of these certificates was about $2m. half of which was transferred by the "scrip" companies to the Israel Government, netting the country about $1m.

In an effort to economize, the Cabinet appointed a top level committee headed by Minister P. Rosen to study the efficiency of the Civil Service and gave it presidently absolute powers to carry out its recommendations. Thus marking the first departure from the usual pattern of investigation committees which never had the power to implement their findings.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was quite unhappy about the statement by the well-known musical authority, Dr. Fishbach, that the effort he has spent over years to search evidences of authenticities as in Israel, has come only now and not two or three weeks ago when the Ministry was fighting the cuts in the food import programme.

# 'Peace Congress' To Be in Vienna

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA.—In the elegant milieu of Vienna's smart Cafe Kaisergarten, the Soviet writer, M. Ilya Ehrenburg, and other stars of the Communist-backed "World Peace Council" last week received the foreign press. The object was to explain to them how completely harmless and free from Soviet influence was the People's Congress for Peace which has been summoned to meet in Vienna from December 5 to 12 next. It is to be the biggest "front" demonstration (i.e. one with a non-Communist facade) inspired by the Communists anywhere in 1952.

With M. Ehrenburg were two noted fellow-travellers — the former French Cabinet Minister, M. Pierre Cot; the Italian, Sig. Lombardi, another ex-Minister; and a Mr. Duncan Jones from Britain. But Ehrenburg was the star whose name had packed the cafe with almost solidly unsympathetic correspondents.

Ehrenburg was much embarrassed by the invitation of a French correspondent to say whether he identified himself with the views of M. Stalin who had just declared that this "world peace movement" could never end the war danger which could only be done by overthrowing the capitalist system.

"I am unacquainted with the article of M. Stalin," said M. Ehrenburg cautiously, "but I do not think one person alone should answer this. I will ask M. Cot to speak on it also. I can only offer a personal view. When a Communist discusses peace he knows that all wars are ultimately caused by the architecture of the capitalist system. Stalin, therefore, says that our peace movement cannot put rid of the roots of war. But is that any reason why we shouldn't try to prevent the symptoms? It will be something if war doesn't break out every few years or so."

M. Cot said the question brought up another one—that of the creed in which one believed. Like Communists, the Catholics were convinced that wars would be banished if the whole world accepted their creed.

When an American correspondent put the very pertinent question whether the Peace Council had asked the Austrian Government for permission to hold the Congress here, M. Ehrenburg became really angry. He said that he was astonished that an American should concern himself about whether permission had been given by the Austrian Government. An Austrian Communist then said that the Austrian Government should welcome the wonderful experience of having this Congress meeting in its capital (in point of fact the Austrian authorities are indignant at this Communist "circus," as anti-Communist Austrians call it, being put on in their capital without any reference to themselves).

In another answer M. Cot admitted that Vienna was chosen because some of the persons attending from the West might have found it "embarrassing" if it were known that they had gone to a place behind the Iron Curtain. Pressed by M. Ehrenburg he had really brought us himself. In other answers he had clearly said that he was afraid that General Eisenhower would not attend this conference, nor would Mr. Churchill. The correspondent put it to whether he was also afraid that M. Stalin would not be present. He answered evasively that he had thought of General Eisenhower, not as a statesman, but as the man who had made so anti-political speech. As for Mr. Churchill, he disapproved of his bringing him in.

I asked Mr. Duncan Jones if he could name some of the British Labour Party members who he had said would attend the Congress. Mr. Jones replied that he could give me no names "for obvious reasons." Asked further to explain this, since it was not obvious why there should be such secrecy, Mr. Jones could only refer me to the pledge given by Professor Joliot Curie that "the name of an observer or invited guests to the Congress will not be mentioned in any press release without previously obtaining the consent of the person concerned." He offered no explanation of why attendance at the Congress with the admirable laudable object of preventing war should be surrounded with such conspiratorial precautions.

OPYR.

P.M. ATTENDS GLUECK LECTURE AT Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Nelson Glueck (seated at right), President of the Hebrew Union College, discussed new archaeological finds in the Negev at a lecture at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening. The Prime Minister and Mr. Levin Palgam, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. (both seated at left) also spoke. The lecture was the opening of the Clark Collection Exhibit part of which is seen at rear, and which was opened by Mr. Ben Shlomo, who is seen speaking at right. Photo by Ilani

# *Fine Pottery in Clark Collection*

HERBERT E. Clark, who bequeathed his marvellous collection to the Jerusalem YMCA, was one of those enviable antiquarians who collected antiques in Palestine when the going was still good. When the new YMCA building in Jerusalem was opened, the interior decorators used the "Herbert E. Clark Collection of Near Eastern Antiquities" for ornamental purposes, distributing its treasures to the cabinets of various halls. Blending into the picturesque architecture, the effect was most pleasing and, with the Palestine Archaeological Museum accessible, the need for scientific presentation was not so imperative as today.

Under present conditions, however, the decision to exhibit the Clark Collection as a whole in the Lecture Hall was well advised, and the YMCA has found in Dr. Walter Moses an expert of knowledge and taste for the difficult task. The new arrangement comprising a wise selection from more than 10,000 objects, is an excellent typological exhibition of antiques, reaching from the Stone Age to the end of the Crusader Kingdom.

### Clay Figurines

The pottery is magnificent. Among the Hellenistic vases and the Syrian glass are objects of fascinating beauty — the white-ground Alabastron and the large iridescent jar. The collection of clay figurines is rich and variegated, from Canaanite Astartes to Tanagras and amusing Byzantine toys. Roman bronzes, especially lamps, are well represented. There is a rich collection of seals and carved ivories.

Jerusalem must be grateful for this new Archaeological Museum which, for the time being, is the only large-scale presentation of the country's past in the capital. It does not detract from this gratitude if some desiderata are mentioned which would enhance the instructive value of the exhibition. Pottery lamps, of which the Clark Collection includes so many, should be exhibited in a series illustrating the development from the open Bronze Age lamp to the Mediaeval "Slipper type".

The Stone Age exhibits and the precious and lovely ancient jewellery are not dated. For the exhibits pre-dating the Jewish Kingdom, a dating according to the generally accepted archaeological periods (Early Bronze I, II and so on) should be added to the rather shadowy dates in round millennia. Numbering of the exhibits according to a catalogue which, for the time being, could be a stencilled list, would facilitate information.

T.H.P.M.

## Readers' Letters

### HONOURING A MEMORY

To the Editor of The POST

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ARA COHEN
Kfar Menachem, October 9.

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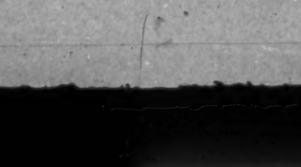
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# U.S.-TURKISH PARTNERSHIP

By DINGLE FOOT

LONDON. —

IT is now five years since Turkey began to receive American aid. Since then the total aid has reached over $1,800m. The Turkish army has been re-equipped, agriculture has been immensely expanded, and great strides have been made in the development of communications. The results can now be seen in almost every aspect of Turkish life.

It is a strange partnership. Economically Turkey was — and in many respects still is — the poorest and most backward of all the NATO countries. Eighty per cent of the population live in isolated villages. Their average diet, estimated by American statisticians at about 2000 calories a day, is the lowest in free Europe. Their meat consumption per head is only about a quarter of that in the United Kingdom. Only one Turk in 2000 owns a motor car. The Turkish soldier, during his two years' period of conscription, receives the equivalent of about $0.17 a month.

This largely primitive community has been brought into close contact with the representatives of the most highly industrialised nation in the world. There are today some 1300 American military and civilian instructors in Turkey whose aim, put shortly, is the rapid mechanisation both of the Turkish army and of Turkish agriculture. Few people, of course, are disposed to quarrel with a benefactor — so long at any rate, as the benefactions continue. Nevertheless, the fact remains that American leadership has probably caused less friction, and given rise to fewer problems, in Turkey than in any other of the NATO countries. This somewhat exceptional harmony arises from both historical and political causes.

### Independent Outlook

In the first place the Turks have been accustomed, ever since the days of Kemal Ataturk to regard themselves as Europeans rather than Asians. They cannot, of course, detach themselves from the problems of the Middle East. There is no doubt that they would certainly join a Middle Eastern military command, and Turkish statesmen are today inclined to think of themselves as possible intermediaries between the West on the one hand and the Arabs and Egyptians on the other. But they have no strong sense of kinship with any of their neighbours. They are neither pan-Asians nor pan-Moslems. Ever since Ataturk rejected Soviet advances in the early twenties, Turkish foreign policy has been determined by political rather than emotional considerations.

*General Bidgood, N.A.T.O. Commander, inspecting Turkish armoured units at Ankara.* Express Photo.

Secondly, the Turks are, in the psychological sense, a satisfied people. Thirty years ago they accomplished a miracle. They had lost an empire, their armies had been driven out from every territory except Anatolia itself; the Sultan was a virtual prisoner. There was even a momentary prospect that the whole of Turkey would be placed under a British or American mandate. Within a year the position was completely transformed. The victorious Allies were successfully defied. The Greek occupation armies were driven off Turkish soil. A new republic came into existence as a result of an amazing revival of the national spirit. These events form the background of the present scene. A people who have quite recently astonished almost the whole world by their victory against overwhelming odds can afford to accept foreign aid without any loss of dignity.

### Democrats Favour U.S.

A third factor which has contributed considerably to friendly development of Turkish-American relations has been the change of government in Turkey. In the spring of 1950 the Republican People's Party, which had ruled the country ever since the foundation of the republic, was defeated at the polls.

In Turkey, as elsewhere, the difference between the major political parties is by no means so great as the respective protagonists try to make out. Nevertheless, the victorious Democratic Party were almost certainly better fitted than their predecessors to work in partnership with the United States. American diplomats are, as a general rule, scrupulously careful not to interfere — or even to seem to interfere — with Turkish domestic politics. But the declared programme of the Democratic Party was singularly calculated to appeal to the American mentality. The Democrats reject the State-controlled economy of the old regime. They have been endeavouring to disestablish (or denationalize) some of the State monopolies. Their declared aim is to liberalize the economy of Turkey and to encourage the investment both of domestic and foreign capital.

### Modern Road System

How far this new economic policy has contributed to Turkish expansion is naturally a matter of debate. No-one, however, can question the extent of the advance since 1947. In the first place a large part of rural Turkey has been almost revolutionized by the new system of roads. In earlier years communication between villages had been by a series of mud tracks which became practically impassable in rough weather. This state of affairs remained unaltered partly for strategic reasons, since it was maintained that the absence of roads would offer a formidable obstacle to an invading mechanised army. In 1947, however, the decision was taken to use a substantial part of American aid in constructing a modern road system which would serve both military and economic purposes. The consequence has been enormously to speed up Turkish internal travel and reduce freight rates.

The same story of expansion prevails in almost every sphere of Turkish economic life. Three years ago there were just over 200 tractors in the whole of Turkey. Today the number is 31,000, a large proportion of which have been purchased from the United Kingdom. Up to two years ago Turkey was an habitual importer of cereals. Today she has an export surplus. The cotton crop has increased from less than 60,000 bales before American aid to 182,000 bales in 1951. Since 1948 over two million acres of idle and new lands have been brought into production. There is a steady increase in livestock. Turkish coal is in a fair way to becoming an important factor in the whole European economy. Already there is an export surplus of two-and-a-half million tons of coal.

### Studying in America

Of course there is another side to the picture. It is not easy to superimpose methods of modern technocracy on a backward and still largely illiterate population. The Turkish soldier can be taught, albeit with a good deal of wastage, to handle modern equipment. The Turkish farmer can be supplied with agricultural machinery. It is a more difficult task to turn out non-commissioned officers and officers who are able to handle mechanised units or to solve the problem of marketing the newly-created farm surpluses. In other words, it is always a far more difficult task to produce administrators than technicians. The Americans are not unaware of this. Today there are no less than 30,000 Turkish students in American universities; some of them are learning public administration.

But all the guidance which Turkey is now receiving comes from the United States. There are approximately 100 British instructors with the Turkish Army. However, in Turkey, as elsewhere, it is not infrequently supposed that the British are able to launch out difficulties and initiatives which might otherwise be more serious. But it would be absurd to deny that the great advantage which Turkey has made during the last five years have been made possible only by the scale of American aid.

Turkey today is perhaps the outstanding example of what can be achieved when the equipment and technical knowledge of the Western Hemisphere are used to improve the resources of an under-developed community.

OPNS

# THE BIRTH OF A VILLAGE

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

BECAUSE the springing up of new towns has become a common occurrence in Israel, the recent news item that the Jewish Agency is to establish 30 settlements and some 30 new villages attracted little attention. The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, however, has the enormous task of planning new living centres for thousands of homeless immigrants: during the last four years there were periods when a new plan had to be completed every day to keep pace with the demand.

For easier management, the planning staff has divided the country into four areas, each run by a director aided by a staff which includes the architect who plans the village, his advisers on water, health, crop and cattle problems and instructors to teach the new farmers.

In the North Mr. E. Yaltan is the architect on whose drawing board new villages from Hadera to the Lebanese border take form — an area that includes fertile valleys and difficult hill country, from 200 m. below to 600 m. above sea level, each section with its own topographical and climatic problems.

### Expert Advice

When the question of a new village has been determined, the agricultural expert goes "on location" to test the soil and decide on the most suitable type of farming. He is closely followed by the engineer concerned with the water supply, the cattle expert who sees the village as a source for so many litres of milk, and the crop man who reckons the problem to one of harvest yields per dunam man hour. The Army, too, has a say in the planning. Every village in our small State is considered a frontier settlement, guarding either the long land or sea borders or commanding a possible parachute landing ground. In peace time the danger of infiltration is actually a greater problem than a possible all-out attack.

Before he draws his first line, the architect must decide on the order of priority he will give to the various specialists' demands, while keeping the requirements of the village as a whole as his over-all aim. His main consideration is the location of the residential area and the village centre within the new hamlet. The centre must accommodate all the communal buildings, and the farm centre where the stores and a workshop for machinery will be built. The architect strives to build the dwelling houses on elevated ground to let winter rains run off. Room must be left for the eventual enlargement of the modest house when the farmer makes good and the cowshed is built nearby, again with room for enlargement. Above all, the architect must avoid planning dead-end villages that leave no room for development.

### Minimum Land

The architect must consider every detail. He once investigated whether the position of the cowshed in relation to the wind direction would cause the cows to catch cold and found that, in fact, cows get influenza from lying on wet concrete during the winter. This put a finger in the eye of the buildings-on-elevated-ground theory, with the water shed away from the structures.

From experience the Settlement Department has learned that for mixed farming, each family must get 30 dunams of it is to support itself from the land. When new villages sprang up after the War of Liberation, the tendency was to spread out, with each house separated from its neighbour by the whole 30 dunams. This was the natural reaction to decades of a confined yet-meter guarded by a defence wall. This "don't fence me in" reaction did have some advantages. The farmer had his plot right outside his doorstep, and his wife could move easily be pressed into service when hands were short. But the disadvantages were found to be far greater. With all the land concentrated around the house, a just distribution of the soil according to quality was impossible, as the earth's properties vary even from plot to plot. Also roads were excessively long, with the houses strung out away from the centre. Now, all new villages are planned with their residential quarters compact, and, with tight planning, roads have been reduced to 36 m. per inhabitant.

In today's village the family's 30 dunams are split into two. By the house a 12 dunam strip, never more than 60 m. wide, to prevent spreading out of the houses, is reserved for domestic and market gardening and to accommodate the cowshed and chicken coop, with enough land to grow food for both. The remaining 18 dunam are parcelled out from a large communal plot making a fair distribution according to quality possible, and permitting the economical use of machines.

While the area of the residential quarter is kept as compact as possible, the number of settlers is pushed to a maximum. The more farmers a village has, the more "tradesmen" it can support: there are the teacher, secretary, tractor driver and mechanic. With modern mechanised farming the village that can afford a first class mechanic has a flying start over its neighbour, which has only a third class man in a poorly equipped garage. In a new village, still struggling for its place in the sun, the proportion of tradesmen is small, rising as the village flourishes, and passing the 15-to mark in many veteran villages.

### Mixed Solution

In the architect's plan, the emphasis is on mixed farming, to prevent total collapse should any one crop fail. Hilly regions still present problems not yet satisfactorily solved, but the department is working on them, as the country can afford neither empty deserts nor barren hill sides. A new experiment of building blocks of three or four villages with one common centre has also been started in the Beisan valley.

The men who settle new villages in Israel are not farmers with the skills, patience and ability to live it that are the rural stock-in-trade. Usually they are new immigrants whose closest contact with the soil has been a weekend in the country. Although human nature is beyond even the most accurate drawing board, the architect does his best to plan villages that will keep the people on the land. He utilises any beauty in the landscape, and wherever nature has created a beautiful spot, he makes it the focus of the villagers' view.

When the residential area, the farms, the centre and the roads that combine to make a village have finally been drawn into the plan, it is taken off the board. The cornerstone for the first house is ceremoniously laid; the first furrow is ploughed, (in a curve, of course, for soil conservation) and the architect's decisions are put to the test. A mistake in the plan, a faulty appreciation of any one point, projected into the new village in the larger scale, will dog the settlers for years to come. Only time can tell whether Mr. Yaltan has planned his Northern area efficiently and well. But, the 242,000 dunams cultivated, the 30,000 litres of milk and 120,000 eggs monthly, and the 17,000 new farmers who have stayed in his villages are already on the credit side.

*Kfar Shmuel is typical of the new moshav, whose red roofed, white houses form decorative semi-circles all over the country. Next to the houses are chicken coops, stores and the "privy" and in the foreground, the seed nursery.* Photo by Schlesinger

# A-Bomb's Lingering Effects

By MICHAEL AMRINE

WASHINGTON. —

THE first major report in layman's language on what radiation did to survivors of the atomic bomb blasts in Japan has recently been released by the Atomic Energy Commission. It is based on a paper read to the American Industrial Hygiene Association, by Dr. John C. Bugher, Director of the Division of Biology and Medicine, and was released for publication in "Nucleonics," a magazine for scientists and engineers interested in atomic energy.

As a result of scientific studies conducted by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, a U.S. Government Agency, Dr. Bugher was able to report items like the following:

- The original official estimates of 210,000 persons killed by the two bomb blasts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were far too low. The final tally indicates that 280,000 perished, or approximately 140,000 per bomb.
- Within a radius of one mile, the effects of radiation on persons who survived may be quite important. It was earlier often stated that radiation damage might be so great at that distance that one would be fairly sure to be dead, and not injured; or that one would be killed by blast or fire effects anyway, so radiation damage would not be important."
- Some of the effects take years to appear. For example, there has been a marked increase of leukemia among survivors who were within a radius of 4,000 feet of the bomb at the time it went off. As is well known, radiation often is detectable by an increase in the number of white blood corpuscles, and when this is so excessive as to endanger the person's health or life it is called leukemia. The report says that "the precise magnitude of the increase is not yet clear since the cases are still developing, but it is obviously overstated that of the normal incidence."
- An increased number of abortions and of deaths of children within the mother's womb has been noted.
- Survivors who were within two-thirds of a mile of the bomb have been having an increasing number of cataracts, to such an that approximately one in ten have developed cataracts of some degree." Other reports have mentioned as high as 100 persons affected with loss of partial blindness, but statistics are notably absent from Dr. Bugher's report.
- Children who were developing tooth buds at the time of the explosion have shown various deficiencies in their tooth development. There have been some degree of delay in the eruption of teeth of those exposed children and a marked increase in dental caries.

Dr. Bugher's report is expected to cause wide discussion in scientific circles, for it is perhaps more significant for what it does not say than for what it does.

### General Effects

Many geneticists believe that the major effect of atomic bombing will be its "genetic effect" — for radiation is particularly destructive to three places in the human body — to the retina of the eye, to the blood cells and to the genes.

Dr. Bugher says that after years of study and examinations of some 80,000 babies, there is not enough data for the "trend now apparent to be considered statistically significant." He says that anomalies of a genetic character (hereditary weaknesses, deficiencies, or deformities) have appeared in 1.40 per cent of the children of bombed parents. This is a definite increase over the appearance of anomalies in the unbombed Japanese population, which runs around 1.12 per cent. Dr. Bugher says, however, that approximately twice this number will be required for the trend now apparent to be considered statistically significant.

He says that it is known that "mutations" are increased by radiation, as a result of yes of experimentation on animals, but says it is "impossible to infer the human rates from the animal experiments." Strictly speaking, this is not controversial, but the facts are that all experiments indicate that the more complicated the organism, the more susceptible it is to radiation damage, so most geneticists expect further data will show that mutation rates are considerably higher than the studies so far have indicated. Dr. Bugher's report does not mention this.

Since the U.S. "left "Japan, the Japanese Government has continued excellent cooperation in the studies, which are still financed by U.S. money, he says. Every baby born in the two cities is immediately examined at home and later at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission's clinics. He emphasizes that some of the results he discusses are as yet only tentative and "are not to be regarded as final in character." (NANA)

# Korean Re-Building to Begin

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

TOKYO. —

BY agreement between General Mark Clark, Mr. Syngman Rhee and Mr. Donald Kingsley, Agent-General for the United Nations Korean Recovery Agency, the physical reconstruction of South Korea is to start forthwith.

This is the fatigued outcome of many months of bitter bureaucratic recrimination.

Up to now, the South Koreans have been preserved on a dollar dole largely supplied by the United States, fed on a non-productive rice issue, and kept alive as artificially as a carrot-top in a saucer of water. Nearly a quarter of them are receiving some sort of free relief.

UNKRA was established by the U.N. General Assembly to restore the ruin of the country left by invasion and counter-invasion, in December, 1950. UNKRA has been kept suspended in the planning stage, assisting in immediate relief, waiting for the time six months after an armistice which it was mandated to take over the civilian programme from the army and the agencies.

### Directed by Civilians

Up to now there has been an insignificant amount of building and reconstruction behind the lines. People have been kept alive in existing shelters. Some breeding pigs and chickens, some paper for text books and some fighting-cocks have been brought in by UNKRA. But the real aim of UNKRA's programme is to reduce the need for imports and to leave a viable economy that would ask little more than military protection from the unnatural pressures that threaten the republic from the North.

Now, since a truce appears unlikely, the reconstruction long furiously demanded by Mr. Syngman Rhee has been accepted by the military and is to be directed by civilians. The front has been static for a year and the supply lines are no longer clogged with military necessities.

For the fiscal year 1953 UNKRA has $70m. at its disposal. This is in addition to a $170m. that the agencies under military control have to spend on civilian relief and subsidiaries to the Republic's government. This latter activity has so far proved a brilliant first aid action, whose primary purpose has been to prevent famine, epidemics and unrest on the lines of communication. This total of $240m. is thought to be the maximum that South Korea could now absorb.

UNKRA has ready a series of immediate projects. These include the institution of a cement plant, a glass factory, a factory for making briquettes out of the crumbly Korean anthracite and a paper mill. They also include the restoration of railways not of military value, the import of $1,800,000 worth of the simplest agricultural tools, the spending of $5m. on housing (which includes the introduction of a South African machine for pressing bricks out of dirt to save timber).

### Five-Year Task

The restoration of the almost totally ruined economy of South Korea is seen as a four-to five-year task. Some difficulty is expected in obtaining contributions from the United Nations members' states who would financially be the least interest in the Korean Republic. Some $200m. have been pledged.

The plan, which has been shaped on the assumption that Korea is to remain divided, has two political motives. The first is to prove that when the U.N. forces fight under the aegis of collective security, they do not merely fight and leave the country concerned ruined. The second is the old ambition to contain aggressive Communism by proving to individuals that the West and its ideals are at once practical, gentle and desirable—even in the poorest society.

This reconstruction is long overdue. It is the second half of the United Nations task in Korea and its failure could vitiate whatever military success has been achieved.

OPNS

*Home from home. "Heaven on the Hill" is the name of this shanty-town that now dots the Korean front. UNKRA now hopes to erect more permanent buildings.* Express Photo


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Friday, October 24, 1952
Shebat 5, 5713 — Day 5, 1373

OCTOBER 24 has been set aside for world wide celebration of United Nations Day. Among all the nations Israel has better reason than most to mark this event. In the words of the Minister for Foreign Affairs "On this Day, we recall the part played by the United Nations in the restoration of Israel's independence. The momentous decision adopted by the General Assembly five years ago marked a turning point in the history of our people."

UNITED NATIONS DAY

Many of the high hopes built upon the United Nations have been frustrated. It seems farther off than ever from its declared aim of organizing the nations of the world in the interests of peace. Differences between East and West have so far prevented agreement on atomic control or disarmament, and the cancer of the Korea war continues to gnaw at the vitals of belief in the usefulness of the U.N. for the attainment of international peace.

But the immediacy of some present events should not blind us to the fact that in its few years of existence the U.N. has accomplished much. In Kashmir, its mediation succeeded in stopping fighting. In Indonesia its intervention was completely successful, and the Republic of that name was set up. Ethiopia has at last been federated with Eritrea, and other dangerous tensions, for example, in Somaliland, Iran, Syria, Lebanon have been allayed.

Yet the threat of a third world war puts every other consideration in the shade and leads to a mistaken tendency to stigmatize the U.N. as a failure because in the widely publicized meetings of the Security Council or the General Assembly one sees the rift between East and West. But the fact that there is a forum where belligerence and aggression can be peacefully ventilated is still a gain, and as long as the rival groups talk there is a chance they will not fight; but with all this it is a mistake to try and evaluate the U.N. by its success in this global theatre alone.

In the field of social service, in the widest sense, the U.N. had some notable successes. In conjunction with and through UNESCO it has a network of specialized agencies which is the most far-reaching apparatus ever devised for international economic and social cooperation. Technical assistance has been given to reduce poverty among over half the world's population. Over 1,000 experts of many nationalities have been sent to help member countries in their development projects. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has loaned nearly $1,500 m. to 39 countries. More than a million refugees of the second world war have been settled; there is an International Children's Emergency Fund supplying food, clothing and welfare to many million children everywhere, and of course the magnificent World Health Organization.

Israel, as a country with a new economy and a heavy burden of absorption of refugees, has been one of those fields of U.N. activity. Quite apart from the continuous functioning of the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission, we have been helped here in many ways. At the moment 30 experts represent the U.N. Technical Aid programme in Israel. They work in the field of nutrition and agriculture, soil conservation and reclamation, civil aviation, productivity, transport and health. The latest U.N. contribution is the lending here of a pilot investigation and experimental unit for the building of adobe houses. The results achieved here will be available to other lands too.

The tasks, of course, have not been all accomplished. Israel as a member of U.N. has under U.N. direction and guidance sent its own experts abroad to lend their skills and experience to other nations, and U.N. teams have come here to study our special problems of reconstruction.

Here then is a picture of substantial human achievement. In Israel it is to be hoped that a real effort will be made to popularize the idea of the U.N. which depends for its strength upon the support of public opinion. A United Nations Association exists to mobilize such opinion and it is to be regretted that its work has been left to quite a small circle of public spirited citizens. The time has come for the community as a whole to link itself more closely to the people of this great world organization which holds out promise for mankind.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Hirschler

# Electric Power Talks in Jerusalem

IDAN was feeding Rita Shoshana. Alice was reading the paper, and Dan was checking the overgrowing value of his stamp collection when suddenly the lights went out.

"Here it is again," Imma said in a desperate voice. Alice mumbled something not for publication and lit a match. Dan went out to the kitchen to fetch a kerosene lamp. This family, like thousands of others, have, however, got used to sudden cuts in the power supply.

Israel's 200,000 KW power industry has long since ceased keeping pace with the growing demands of the country's development, though it claimed it was doing its best.

According to the latest figures available, the electricity supply in the first half of 1952 had increased by 17 per cent over the same period in 1951, from 268,320,000 to 313,682,000 kilowatt hours. Most of the increased supply went for home consumption as the supply to industries went up only by 7 per cent: from 78 million to 83.5 million kilowatt hours.

The demand, however, was much greater than the supply. People living in mabarot and new settlements had enough of the flickering light of candles and kerosene lamps; new housing projects required electricity. The areas under irrigation were being increased and electric power was needed to move the water in all projects which did not have their own generating equipment. New factories started production, and again electricity was needed to keep the wheels moving.

"He says he was under the impression that his file clerk had been transferred to another Ministry."

### Company's Troubles

To increase the supply, new generators and distributing networks had to be installed. But the Palestine Electric Company apparently was not in a position to finance these investments and so the Treasury virtually became the banker of the Electric Company — a banker who had little say in the doings of his client. Shareholders of the Company, on the other hand, complained about the low profits while the local management maintained that power was being supplied to customers at a loss.

The Right Honourable Viscount Samuel, Chairman of the Palestine Electric Corporation, arrived last week to discuss the whole issue. The two meetings this week between him and Mr. A. Rutenberg on the one hand and the Ministers of Finance and Commerce and Industry on the other, were held behind very closed doors. Secrets in Israel, however, are hard to keep, and so it was reported that both parties had asked for an increase. Mr. Rutenberg was speaking about increased tariffs while the Ministers were inquiring about increased power supply.

The 52 year old first High Commissioner of Palestine surprised everybody by the agility with which he conducted the talks. He quoted from memory long columns of figures to prove his points, and was perhaps the most alert participant in the meetings held in the office of the Minister of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem.

### Treasury Firm

The representatives of the Government, however, stood fast on their ground: the Treasury cannot continue to finance the Company's investments without becoming a party to its policies and decisions. Discarding the unlikely possibility that the Company would suddenly find its own means of financing the required expansion, there were theoretically three possible solutions: the Company would be financed entirely by the Government; jointly by the Government and the Company; or by the Government, the Company and private capital from outside.

Closer scrutiny of these three possibilities revealed that the joint Government-company-private financing was the most probable solution to hand. The Minister of Finance reportedly made a concrete proposal along these lines, and if well informed sources live up to their reputation, Mr. Rabinsi's proposal was patterned very closely upon the solution which was finally found for the similar problem of the Palestine Potash Company: i.e. the establishment of a Nations'

### Distribution Costs

Another question which must be answered is why power distribution is so expensive in Israel. It is estimated that distribution in other countries generally amounts to about 50 per cent of the generating costs. In Israel, reportedly, the ratio is quite the other way: distribution costs almost twice as much as generating.

One of the basic features in the development of the power industry is the fact that investments in electricity production become more and more expensive, as the price of electricity becomes cheaper and cheaper. This is closely connected with the fact that the bigger the generating capacity of the plant, the smaller the proportional investment per KW of capacity.

How many stations should be erected? How safe is it for a country surrounded by enemies to rely on long distribution networks? What justification is there for basing the country's entire power production on oil, the supplies of which would be heavily lessened in case of war? Could peat not be used at least as an additional fuel for the power stations? All these are basic questions which must be solved before any long term planning of electric development can begin.

Recently, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Electricity was set up and a distinguished engineer, Mr. Vilentchuk, was appointed its chairman. He is probably the most suitable man in Israel for such a job, but he would be the last to claim that he is fully qualified. Planning electricity development requires the very rare combination of the lifelong experience of an electrical construction engineer together with experience in managing a utility industry.

Apparently there is no expert in Israel with both these qualifications. There are some such people abroad, but their salaries usually run to tens of thousands of dollars a year.

### Expert Resigns

This week, the resignation of another top foreign expert in Israel, Dr. Fleischauer, was reported. Though the Ministry of Communications quoted from his letter of resignation to prove that the port expert resigned because of ill health, two letters the full texts of which have not been released, dated September 29 and October 14 and addressed to Prime Minister Ben Gurion in his capacity of Acting Minister of Communications, reportedly listed the reasons why Dr. Fleischauer felt he could not continue to work under the conditions which experts have to face in Israel. He stressed mainly the need for teamwork and for cooperation.

It was learned from Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources this week that the ceramic 12,000 food permits and [illegible] certificates are received by [illegible] every month, are [illegible] food. It was claimed, [illegible] equal quantity among [illegible] of the country, would give [illegible]

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P.M. ATTENDS GLUECK LECTURE AT Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Nelson Glueck (seated at right), President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati and archaeological adviser to the Mayor of Jerusalem, at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. (both seated at left), also spoke. The exhibition of Dr. Glueck's finds in the Negev Collection, exhibit part of which is seen at rear, and which was arranged by Mr. Victor Pilzer, who is seen speaking at right. Photo by Ilani

## Fine Pottery in Clark Collection

HERBERT E. Clark, who bequeathed his marvellous collection to the Jerusalem YMCA, was one of those enviable antiquarians who collected antiques in Palestine when the going was still good. When the new YMCA building in Jerusalem was opened, the interior decorators used the "Herbert E. Clark Collection of Near Eastern Antiquities" for ornamental purposes, distributing its treasures to the cabinets of various halls. Blending into the picturesque architecture, the effect was most pleasing and, with the Palestine Archaeological Museum accessible, the need for scientific presentation was not so imperative as today.

Under present conditions, however, the decision to exhibit the Clark Collection as a whole in the Lecture Hall was well advised, and the YMCA has found in Dr. Walter Moses an expert of knowledge and taste for the difficult task. The new arrangement comprising a wise selection from more than 10,000 objects, is an excellent typological exhibition of antiques, reaching from the Stone Age to the end of the Crusader Kingdom.

### Clay Figurines

The pottery is magnificent. Among the Mesopotamian bronzes and the Syrian glass are objects of fascinating beauty — the white-ground Alabastron and the large iridescent jar. The collection of clay figurines is rich and variegated, from Canaanite Astartes to Tanagras and amusing Byzantine toys. Roman bronzes, especially lamps, are well represented. There is a rich collection of seals and carved ivories.

Jerusalem must be grateful for this new Archaeological Museum which, for the time being, is the only large-scale presentation of the country's past in the capital. It does not detract from this gratitude if some *desiderata* are mentioned which would enhance the instructive value of the exhibition. Pottery lamps, of which the Clark Collection includes so many, should be exhibited in a series illustrating the development from the open Bronze Age lamp to the Medieval "Slipper type".

The Stone Age exhibits and the precious and lovely ancient jewellery are not dated. For the exhibits pre-dating the Jewish Kingdom, a dating according to the generally accepted archaeological periods (Early Bronze I, II and so on) should be added to the rather shadowy dates in round millennia. Numbering of the exhibits according to a catalogue which, for the time being, could be a stencilled list, would facilitate information.

T.A.F.M.

# 'Peace Congress' To Be in Vienna

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA.

IN the elegant milieu of Vienna's smart Cafe Kaisergarten, the Soviet writer, M. Ilya Ehrenburg, and other stars of the Communist-backed "World Peace Council" last week received the foreign press. The object was to explain to them how completely harmless and free from Soviet influence was the People's Congress for Peace which has been summoned to meet in Vienna from December 5 to 12 next. It is to be the biggest "front" demonstration (i.e. one with a non-Communist façade) inspired by the Communists anywhere in 1952.

With M. Ehrenburg were two noted fellow-travellers — the former French Cabinet Minister, M. Pierre Cot; the Italian, Sig. Lombardi, another ex-Minister; and a Mr. Duncan Jones from Britain. But Ehrenburg was the star whose name had packed the cafe with almost solidly unsympathetic correspondents.

Ehrenburg was much embarrassed by the invitation of a French correspondent to say whether he identified himself with the views of M. Stalin who had just declared that this "world peace movement" could never end the war danger which could only be done by overthrowing the capitalist system.

"I am unacquainted with the article of M. Stalin", said M. Ehrenburg cautiously, "but I do not think one person alone should answer this. I will ask M. Cot to speak on it also, I can only give a personal view. When a Communist discusses peace he knows that all wars are ultimately caused by the existence of the capitalist order. Stalin, therefore says that our peace movement cannot get rid of the risk of war. But is that any reason why we shouldn't try to postpone its outbreak? It will be something if war doesn't break out every two years or so."

M. Cot said the question brought up another one—that of the creed in which one believed. Like Communists, the Catholics were convinced that wars would be banished if the whole world accepted their creed.

When an American correspondent put the very pertinent question whether the Peace Council had asked the Austrian Government for permission to hold the Congress here, M. Ehrenburg became really angry. He said that he was astonished that an American should concern himself about whether permission had been given by the Austrian Government. An Austrian Communist then said that the Austrian Government should welcome the wonderful opportunity of having this Congress meeting in the capital in point of fact the Austrian authorities are indignant at this Communist "threat," the anti-Communist Austrians call it, being put on in their capital without any reference to them[illegible].

In another answer M. Cot admitted that Vienna was chosen because some of the persons attending from the start might have found it "embarrassing" if it were known that they had left the [illegible] Ehrenburg he had really brought no blueprint. On other answers he had clearly said that he was afraid that General Eisenhower would not attend this conference, and he would Mr. Churchill. The question arose [illegible] whether he was also "afraid" that M. Stalin would not be present. He answered evasively that he had thought of General Eisenhower not as a personality, but as [illegible] "cold war" [illegible] his anti-Russian speech. As for Mr. Churchill, he [illegible] the belligerent [illegible].

I asked Mr. Duncan Jones if he could name some of the British Labour Party members who he had said would attend the Congress. Mr. Jones replied that he could give me no names "for obvious reasons." Asked further to explain this, since it was not obvious why there should be such secrecy, Mr. Jones could only refer me to the pledge given by Professor Joliot Curie that "the name of an observer or invited guests to the Congress will not be mentioned in any press release without previously obtaining the consent of the person concerned." He offered no explanation of why attendance at the Congress with the intended laudable object of preventing war should be surrounded with such conspiratorial precautions.

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ONE MORE WEEK TO THE BIG PRIZE DRAW
ISRAEL HAPAYIS

## Readers' Letters

### HONOURING A MEMORY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Finally we have a new type of settlement for people over 50 years of age. New immigrants undoubtedly do not know that Dorothy Kahn-Blar Adon, seven or eight years ago, suggested such settlements in some of her brilliant articles in The Post.

It would be fitting to honour her memory by making a new settlement or some central building after her.

ADA COHEN
Kfar Menachem, October 9.

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at the "HADIMAH" School of Languages, 71 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, On Sunday & Monday October 26, 27 from 8 a.m.-12 noon, 2-6 p.m., registration for the following courses will take place.
HEBREW: for beginners, 2-7 p.m., 6-30 p.m.
for advanced, 2-6 p.m., 2-7 p.m., 6-8 p.m., 6-30 p.m.
ENGLISH: 1) for beginners, 2-6 p.m., 2-7 p.m., 7-8 p.m., 8-30 p.m.
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On behalf of members of the Diplomatic Corps, who are leaving the country, as well as of new immigrants and others, I shall hold an Auction Sale which, as regards variety of objects, will surpass by far all previous sales.
The Public Auction will take place
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1952
From 9.30 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 4 — 7 p.m.
at the Bank Floor Bridge, opp. the Municipal Trade School, Tel Aviv, 4 min. walk from the Central Bus Station or by bus No. 4 A to the Bridge.
PREVIEW TOMORROW
Saturday, Oct. 25, from 10 a.m. — 7 p.m.
and Sunday, Oct. 26, from 9 a.m. — 7 p.m.
The objects include, among others, complete suites of furniture, of best European quality, such as a Florentine Renaissance dining-room, Czechoslovak bedroom, English salon, as well as Continental sitting-bedroom and numerous single pieces, such as wardrobes (from 2-4 doors), double couches, sideboards, glass cupboards, sofas and easy chairs, bookshelves, tables, chairs, kitchen cupboards, tea-trolleys, standard lamps, almost new electric refrigerator, electric kitchen stoves, and many other ordinary and de-luxe pieces of furniture, Persian carpets and rugs in superb qualities, paintings including originals of famous French and Dutch painters, radio, baby grand pianos, sewing machines, typewriters and accounting machines, especially fine table and bed linen, dinner and tea sets, objets d'art of exceptional beauty, and many more.
In accordance with present conditions, prices of even the most valuable objects have been fixed so low that this is an opportunity to purchase articles of lasting value for a fraction of their actual cost.
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142 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 8702, Tel Aviv.

*Primitive Community Uses Aid with Dignity*

# U.S.-TURKISH PARTNERSHIP

By DIMPLE FOOT

LONDON. —

IT is now five years since Turkey began to receive American aid. Since then the total aid has reached over $1,000m. The Turkish army has been re-equipped, agriculture has been immensely expanded, and great strides have been made in the development of communications. The results can now be seen in almost every aspect of Turkish life.

It is a strange partnership. Economically Turkey was — and in many respects still is — the poorest and most backward of all the NATO countries. Eighty per cent of the population live in isolated villages. Their average diet, estimated by American statisticians at about 2000 calories a day, is the lowest in free Europe. Their meat consumption per head is only about a quarter of that in the United Kingdom. Only one Turk in 2000 owns a motor car. The Turkish soldier, during his two years' period of conscription, receives the equivalent of about $0.17 a month.

This largely primitive community has been brought into close contact with the representatives of the most highly industrialised nation in the world. There are today some 1300 American military and civilian instructors in Turkey whose aim, put shortly, is the rapid mechanisation both of the Turkish army and of Turkish agriculture. Few people, of course, are disposed to quarrel with a benefactor — so long at any rate, as the benefactions continue. Nevertheless, the fact remains that American leadership has probably caused less friction, and given rise to fewer problems, in Turkey than in any other of the NATO countries. This somewhat exceptional harmony arises from both historical and political causes.

General Ridgway, N.A.T.O. Commander, inspecting Turkish armoured units at Ankara. Express Photo.

## Independent Outlook

In the first place the Turks have been accustomed, ever since the days of Kemal Ataturk to regard themselves as Europeans rather than Asians. They cannot, of course, detach themselves from the problems of the Middle East. There is no doubt that they would certainly join a Middle Eastern military command, and Turkish statesmen are today inclined to think of themselves as possible intermediaries between the West on the one hand and the Arabs and Egyptians on the other. But they have no strong sense of kinship with any of their neighbours. They are neither pan-Asians nor pan-Moslems. Ever since Ataturk rejected Soviet advances in the early 'twenties, Turkish foreign policy has been determined by political rather than emotional considerations.

Secondly, the Turks are, in the psychological sense, a satisfied people. Thirty years ago they accomplished a miracle. They had lost an empire, their armies had been driven out from every territory except Anatolia itself; the Sultan was a virtual prisoner. There was even a momentary prospect that the whole of Turkey would be placed under a British or American mandate. Within a year the position was completely transformed. The victorious Allies were successfully defied. The Greek occupation armies were driven off Turkish soil. A new republic came into existence as a result of an amazing revival of the national spirit. These events form the background of the present scene. A people who have quite recently astonished almost the whole world by their victory against overwhelming odds can afford to accept foreign aid without any loss of dignity.

## Democrats Favour U.S.

A third factor which has contributed considerably to friendly development of Turkish-American relations has been the change of government in Turkey. In the spring of 1950 the Republican People's Party, which had ruled the country ever since the foundation of the republic, was defeated at the polls.

In Turkey, as elsewhere, the difference between the major political parties is by no means so great as the respective protagonists try to make out. Nevertheless, the victorious Democratic Party were almost certainly better fitted than their predecessors to work in partnership with the United States. American diplomats are, as a general rule, scrupulously careful not to interfere — or even to seem to interfere — with Turkish domestic politics. But the declared programme of the Democratic Party was singularly calculated to appeal to the American mentality. The Democrats reject the State-controlled economy of the old regime. They have been endeavouring to disestablish (or denationalise) some of the State monopolies. Their declared aim is to liberalise the economy of Turkey and to encourage the investment both of domestic and foreign capital.

## Modern Road System

How far this new economic policy has contributed to Turkish expansion is naturally a matter of debate. No-one, however, can question the extent of the advance since 1947. In the first place a large part of rural Turkey has been almost revolutionised by the new system of roads. In earlier years communication between villages had been by a series of mud tracks which became practically impassable in rough weather. This state of affairs remained unaltered partly for strategic reasons, since it was maintained that the absence of roads would offer a formidable obstacle to an invading [illegible] army. In 1947, however, the decision was taken to use a substantial part of American aid in constructing a modern road system which would serve both military and economic purposes. The consequence has been enormously to speed up Turkish internal travel and reduce freight rates.

The same story of expansion [illegible] in almost every sphere of Turkish economic life. Three years ago there were just over [illegible] tractors in the whole of Turkey. Today the number is [illegible], a large proportion of which have been purchased from the United Kingdom. Up to two years ago Turkey was an habitual importer of cereals. Today she has an export surplus. The cotton crop has increased from less than [illegible] bales before American aid to [illegible] bales in 1951. Since 1948 over two million acres of idle and new lands have been brought into production. There is a steady increase in livestock. Turkish coal is in a fair way to becoming an important factor in the whole European economy. Already there is an export surplus of two-and-a-half million tons of coal.

## Studying in America

Of course there is another side to the picture. It is not easy to superimpose methods of modern technocracy on a backward and still largely illiterate population. The Turkish soldier can be taught, albeit with a good deal of wastage, to handle modern equipment. The Turkish farmer can be supplied with agricultural machinery. It is a more difficult task to turn out non-commissioned officers and officers who are able to handle mechanised units or to solve the problem of marketing the newly-created farm surpluses. In other words, it is always a far more difficult task to produce administrators than technicians. The Americans are not unaware of this. Today there are no less than 20,000 Turkish students in American universities; some of them are learning public administration.

[illegible]

Turkey today is perhaps the outstanding example of what can be achieved when the equipment and technical knowledge of the Western Hemisphere are used to improve the resources of an under-developed community.

OFNS

# THE BIRTH OF A VILLAGE

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

BECAUSE the springing up of new towns has become a common occurrence in Israel, the reason, apart from that the Jewish Agency is to be satisfied 26 settlements and since 28 new villages attracted [illegible] attention. The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, however, has the enormous task of planning new living quarters for thousands of homeless immigrants: during the last four years there were periods when a new plan had to be completed every day to keep pace with the demand.

For easier management, the planning staff has divided the country into four areas, each run by a director aided by a staff which includes the architect who plans the village, his advisers on water, health, crop and cattle problems and instructors to teach the new farmers.

In the North Mr. E. Yalian is the architect on whose drawing board new villages from Hadera to the Lebanese border take form — an area that includes fertile valleys and difficult hill country, from 200 m. below to 800 m. above sea level, each section with its own topographical and climatic problems.

## Expert Advice

When the position of a new village has been determined, the agricultural expert goes "on location" to test the soil and decide on the most suitable type of farming. He is closely followed by the engineer concerned with the water supply, the cattle expert who sees the village as a source for so many litres of milk, and the crop man who reduces the problem to one of [illegible] yields per dunam man hour. The Army, too, has a say in the planning. Every village in our small State is considered a frontier settlement, guarding either the long land or sea borders or commanding a possible parachute landing ground. In peace time the danger of infiltration is actually a greater problem than a possible all-out attack.

Before he draws his first line, the architect must decide on the order of priority he will give to the various specialists' demands, while keeping the requirements of the village as a whole on his over-all aim. His main consideration is the location of the residential area and the village centre within the new hamlet. The centre must accommodate all the communal buildings, and the farm centre where the stores and a workshop for machinery will be built. The architect strives to build the dwelling houses on elevated ground to let winter rains run off. Room must be left for the eventual enlargement of the modest house when the farmer makes good and the cowshed is built nearby, again with room for enlargement. Above all, the architect must avoid planning dead-end villages that leave no room for development.

## Minimum Land

The architect must consider every detail. He once investigated whether the position of the cowshed in relation to the wind direction would cause the cows to catch cold and found that, in fact, cows got influenza from lying on wet concrete during the winter. This put a further [illegible] to the cap of the buildings-on-elevated-ground theory, with the water shed away from the structures.

From experience the Settlement Department has learned that for mixed farming, each family must get 30 dunams if it is to support itself from the land. When new villages sprang up after the War of Liberation, the tendency was to spread out, with each house separated from its neighbour by the whole 30 dunams. This was the natural reaction to decades of a confined perimeter guarded by a defence wall. This "don't fence me in" reaction did have some advantages. The farmer had his plot right outside his doorstep, and his wife could more easily be pressed into service when hands were short. But the disadvantages were found to be far greater. With all the land concentrated around the house, a just distribution of the soil according to quality was impossible, as the earth's properties vary even from plot to plot. Also roads were excessively long, with the houses strung out away from the centre. Now, all new villages are planned with their residential quarters compact, and, with tight planning, roads have been reduced to 30 m. per inhabitant.

In today's village the family's 30 dunams are split into two. By the house a 12 dunam strip, never more than 40 m. wide, to prevent spreading out of the houses, is reserved for domestic and market gardening and to accommodate the cowshed and chicken coop, with enough land to grow food for both. The remaining 18 dunam are parcelled out from a large communal plot making a fair distribution according to quality possible, and permitting the economical use of machines.

While the area of the residential quarter is kept as compact as possible, the number of settlers is pushed to a maximum. The more farmers a village has, the more "tradesmen" it can support: these are the teacher, secretary, tractor drivers and mechanics. With modern mechanised farming the village that can afford a first class mechanic has a flying start over its neighbour, which has only a third class man in a poorly equipped garage. In a new village, still struggling for its place in the sun, the proportion of tradesmen is small, rising as the village flourishes, and passing the [illegible] mark in many veteran villages.

## Mixed Solution

In the architect's plan, the emphasis is on mixed farming, to prevent total collapse should any one crop fail. Hilly regions still present problems not yet satisfactorily solved, but the department is working on them, as the country can afford neither empty deserts nor barren hill sides. A new experiment of building blocks of three or four villages with one common centre has also been started in the Beisan valley.

The men who settle new villages in Israel are not farmers with the skills, patience and ability to take it that are the rural stock-in-trade. Mostly they are new immigrants whose closest contact with the soil has been a weekend in the country. Although human nature is beyond even the most accurate drawing board, the architect does his best to plan villages that will keep the people on the land. He utilises any beauty in the landscape, and wherever nature has created a beautiful spot, he makes it the focus of the villagers' view.

When the residential area, the farms, the centre and the roads that combine to make a village have finally been drawn into the plan, it is taken off the board. The cornerstone for the first house is ceremoniously laid; the first furrow is ploughed, (in a curve, of course, for soil conservation) and the architect's decisions are put to the test. A mistake in the plan, a faulty appreciation of any one point, projected into the new village in the larger scale, will dog the settlers for years to come. Only time can tell whether Mr. Yalian has planned his Northern area efficiently and well. But, the 242,000 dunams cultivated, the 20,000 litres of milk and 120,000 eggs monthly, and the 17,300 new farmers who have stayed in his villages are already on the credit side.

Kfar Shamai is typical of the new moshav, whose red roofed, white houses form decorative semi-circles all over the country. Next to the houses are chicken coops, stores and the "privy" and in the foreground, the seed nursery. Photo by Schlesinger

# A-Bomb's Lingering Effects

By MICHAEL AMRINE

WASHINGTON. —

THE first major report in layman's language on what radiation did to survivors of the atomic bomb blasts in Japan has recently been released by the Atomic Energy Commission. It is based on a paper read to the American Industrial Hygiene Association, by Dr. John C. Bugher, Director of the Division of Biology and Medicine, and was released for publication in "Nucleonics," a magazine for scientists and engineers interested in atomic energy.

As a result of scientific studies conducted by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, a U.S. Government Agency, Dr. Bugher was able to report items like the following:

- The original official estimate of 122,000 persons killed by the two bomb blasts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were far too low. The final tally indicates that [illegible] perished, or approximately [illegible] per bomb.
- Within a radius of one mile, the effects of radiation on people who survived may be quite important. It was earlier often stated that radiation damage might be so great at that distance that one would be fairly sure to be dead, and not injured; or that one would be killed by blast or fire effects anyway, so radiation damage would not be "important."
- Some of the effects take years to appear. For example, there has been a marked increase of leukemia among survivors who were within a radius of 1,000 feet of the bomb at the time it went off. As is well known, radiation often is detectable by an increase in the number of white blood corpuscles, and when this is so extensive as to endanger the person's health or life it is called leukemia. The report says that "the precise magnitude of the increase is not yet clear since the cases are still developing, but it is obviously severalfold that of the normal incidence."
- An increased number of abortions and of deaths of children within the mother's womb has been noted.
- Survivors who were within two-thirds of a mile of the bomb have been having an increasing number of cataracts, so much so that approximately one in ten "have shown lens changes of some degree." Other reports have mentioned as high as [illegible] persons afflicted with total or partial blindness, but these are notably absent from Dr. Bugher's report.
- Children with developing teeth at the time of the explosion have shown various deficiencies [illegible] delay in the eruption of teeth [illegible].

Dr. Bugher's report is expected to cause wide discussion in scientific circles, for it is perhaps more significant for what it does not say than for what it does.

## General Effects

Many geneticists believe that the major effect of atomic bombing will be its "genetic effect" — for radiation is particularly destructive to three places in the human body — to the retina of the eye, to the blood cells and to the genes.

Dr. Bugher says that after years of study and examinations of some 80,000 babies, there is not enough data for the "trend now apparent to be considered statistically significant." He says that anomalies of a genetic character (hereditary weaknesses, deficiencies, or deformities) have appeared in 1.40 per cent of the children of bombed parents. This is a definite increase over the appearance of anomalies in the unbombed Japanese population, which runs around 1.12 per cent. Dr. Bugher says, however, that approximately twice this number will be required for the trend now apparent to be considered statistically significant.

He says that it is known that "mutations" are increased by radiation, as a result of years of experimentation on animals, but says it is "impossible to infer the human rates from the animal experiments." Strictly speaking, this is not controversial, but the facts are that all experiments indicate that the more complicated the organism, the more susceptible it is to radiation damage, so most geneticists expect further data will show that mutation rates are considerably higher than the studies so far have indicated. Dr. Bugher's report does not mention this.

Since the U.S. "left" Japan, the Japanese Government has continued excellent cooperation in the studies, which are still financed by U.S. money, he says. Every baby born in the two cities is immediately examined at home and later at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission's clinics. He emphasises that some of the results he discusses are as yet only tentative and "are not to be regarded as final in character."

(NANA)

# Korean Re-Building to Begin

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

TOKYO. —

BY agreement between General Mark Clark, Mr. Syngman Rhee and Mr. Donald Kingsley, Agent-General for the United Nations Korean Recovery Agency, the physical reconstruction of South Korea is to start forthwith.

This is the delayed outcome of many months of bitter bureaucratic recrimination.

Up to now, the South Koreans have been preserved on a dollar dole largely supplied by the United States, fed on a non-productive rice issue, and kept alive as artificially as a carrot-top in a saucer of water. Nearly a quarter of them are receiving some sort of free relief.

UNKRA was established by the U.N. General Assembly to restore the ruin of the country left by invasion and counter-invasion, in December, 1950. UNKRA has been kept suspended in the planning stage, assisting in immediate relief, waiting for the time six months after an armistice when it was scheduled to take over the civilian programme from the army and its agencies.

## Directed by Civilians

Up to now there has been an insignificant amount of building and constructional behind the lines. People have been kept alive in corrugated shelters. Some breeding pigs and chickens, some paper for text books and some fishing-nets have been brought in by UNKRA. But the real aim of UNKRA's programme is to reduce the need for imports and to leave a viable economy that would ask little more than military protection from the occasional pressures that threaten the republic from the North.

Now, since a truce appears unlikely, the reconstruction long furiously demanded by Mr. Syngman Rhee has been accepted by the military and is to be directed by civilians. The fresh has been static for a year and the supply lines are no longer clogged with military [illegible].

For the fiscal year [illegible] UNKRA has $70m. at its disposal. This is in addition to $170m. that the agencies under military control have to spend on civilian relief and subsidies to the Republic's government. This latter activity has so far proved a brilliant first aid action, whose primary purpose has been to prevent famine, epidemics and unrest on the lines of communication. This total of $240m. is thought to be the maximum that South Korea could now absorb.

UNKRA has ready a series of immediate projects. These include the institution of a cement plant, a glass factory, a factory for making briquettes out of the crumbly Korean anthracite and a paper mill. They also include the restoration of railways not of military value, the import of $1,000,000 worth of the simplest agricultural tools, the spending of $9m. on housing (which includes the introduction of a South African machine for pressing bricks out of dirt to save timber).

## Five-Year Task

The restoration of the almost totally ruined economy of South Korea is seen as a four- to five-year task. Some difficulty is expected in obtaining contributions from the United Nations members either when [illegible] to the [illegible] interest in the Korean Republic. Some $250m. have been pledged.

The plan, which has been shaped on the assumption that Korea is to remain divided, has two political motives. The first is to prove that when the U.N. forces fight under the aegis of collective security, they do not merely fight and leave the country concerned ruined. The second is the old ambition to contain aggressive Communism by proving to individuals that the West and its ideals are at once practical, gentle and desirable — even in the poorest society.

This reconstruction is long overdue. It is the second half of the United Nations task in Korea and its failure could vitiate whatever military success has been achieved.

OFNS

Home from home. "Houses on the Hill" is the name of this dug-out near the Korean front. UNKRA now hoped to erect more permanent buildings. Express Photo


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| Monday Oct. 27 | B.O.A.C. / S.A.S. / EL AL / EL AL / EL AL | Teheran / Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen / Nicosia / Nairobi, Johannesburg / Athens, Rome, Vienna |
| Tuesday Oct. 28 | T.W.A. / SWISS AIR / SABENA / B.O.A.C. / K.L.M. / AIR FRANCE | Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York / Athens, Geneva, Zurich / Athens, Brussels / Rome, London / Amsterdam / Rome, Paris |
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| Thursday Oct. 30 | EL AL / EL AL / EL AL / S.A.S. / T.W.A. / K.L.M. / P.A.L. / AIR CEYLON | Athens, Paris, London, New York / Nicosia, Istanbul / Rome, Zurich, London / Karachi, Colombo, Tokyo / Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York / Rome, Munich, Amsterdam / Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London / Rome, London |
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| Saturday Nov. 1 | AIR CEYLON | Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney |

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday Oct. 28 | CYPRUS AIR | Nicosia |

FROM HAIFA PORT

ss. [illegible] sailing from Haifa on Oct. 28 to Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
ss. [illegible] on Oct. 31 to Limassol, Italy, Istanbul

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October 15.

By KENNETH HARRIS

WHEN General Eisenhower is making a speech in a city everybody can tell it, not just a mile but ten miles off. For above the city floats a 60-foot captive balloon with "IKE" painted on it in huge red letters and lighted at night by six big searchlights. Farmers driving to town across the prairie steer by the balloon as by a star, knowing that directly at the bottom of the mooring rope which glistens silver in the light, they will find the hall where the General is to speak.

This kind of organisation, which many people think is the main reason for the remarkable crowds which Eisenhower's appearances bring forth, is the work of the "Ike-boosters," a tiny group of voluntary workers who ride like a vanguard ahead of the main body and whip up support and enthusiasm.

**Booster-in-Chief**

Booster-in-Chief is Marty Snyder, a genial, energetic rotund little man of 39, who was a sergeant in charge of a mess at Shaef, Eisenhower's war-time headquarters.

Marty's main job is superintending the balloon. He carries it in a big 25 ton truck — bearing the legend "Eisenhower Bandwagon — Official", plus ten days' supply of compressed helium — to inflate the balloon for eight hours costs nearly $400 — extra loudspeakers, posters, button-badges with "I like Ike" on them, several tons of confetti, a couple of gross of mixed fireworks, and a hundred handflares for use in torchlight processions. Marty himself travels in a jeep which is fitted up with a two-way radio by which he can talk to members of the Eisenhower staff.

Marty's right-hand man, a woman in this case, is 23 year-old Maryon Davies, daughter of a wealthy socialite family in San Francisco. She hits town before Marty does, usually at dawn on D-day. Her first job is to contact the local printer to get him to run off several thousand hand-bills carrying the latest Eisenhower "cracks" and slogans. After breakfast she calls at the police-station to get permits for the use of the loud-speaker van in the street, and to get protection for the balloon.

**'Ike Beauties'**

Next she conscripts eight girls to appear in public for the rest of the day carrying parasols and wearing the famous "I like Ike" dresses, made of a gay, feminine, wispy white fabric with "I like Ike" written all over it in red lettering. Four of the girls must be size ten, and four size twelve, because they are the sizes of the dresses and all eight must be "lookers." Finally Miss Davies gets hold of ten keen pro-Ike women, whose size or appearance is immaterial, each of whom will promise to ring up five other women to ask them when and where Ike is going to speak and to ask them in turn to ring up five other women, so starting a great chain of publicity.

With the balloon up, the girls dressed, and the ten Ike-boosters sized their business, Snyder moves into a second phase. The "I like Ike" girls ride on a big flat-bed lorry, where older boys have been taken down, and while Marty rides ahead in his jeep exhorting people to "turn up tonight for Ike," lots of Ike" dairy cows wetbend and begin to parade the streets.

The girls in the dresses begin at once to go to theatres in the streets where the General arrives that night. A city of a million inhabitants relies on some of these three tons of confetti.

**Second Wave**

About noon, the second echelon of boosters comes up to the front. A Miss Firestone rings up every band in the city — she finds breweries and ex-servicemen have the most bands — to hire their services for the night's big parade. The political committee gets into action. Mr. Washburn, a hill-copter salesman, a Mrs. Fahnestock from Virgin Island and Mr. Stuyvesant Fish all ringing up local workers to find out how many the hall will hold, how many are expected, etc., etc. One of their main jobs is to find out how many seconds it takes for the General to pass through the hall and get to the stage so that they know how fast he must walk through the crowds to be at the microphone or television camera when his scheduled programme begins. This is perhaps the most important task of all, since though most of the companies who sell radio-time to the Republicans are Republicans themselves, they will cut off the General as soon as his echo have been dropped in a manner as hostile to any Democrat could wish for.

So at last the boosters' busy day comes to an end. The General arrives, the crowds roar a welcome at the station and then pursue him through the streets and already the boosters are fading away through the doors of the back of the hall on their way to "drum up" the next city on their list.

(OPNS)

# DRUMBEATS FROM AFRICA

By A Special Correspondent

IN March, 1951, under the Malan Government of South Africa, a remarkable new venture in journalism first appeared. The monthly "Drum" magazine aimed at providing for the 9,000,000 non-white peoples of South Africa, together with the few million in the British Territories of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and the Protectorates bordering on the Union, an effective mouthpiece and outlet for views on all subjects. The proprietors believed that this would help to ease dangerous racial tensions.

The task was fraught with difficulties. On the one hand the Malan Government keeps a strict eye on all non-white literature, and largely controls paper supplies: the definition in South Africa of "Communism" includes belief in racial equality, and strong exception was soon taken to pictures in "D ..." of, for instance, Mrs. Roosevelt shaking hands with Negroes Mrs. F...h Sampson.

On the other hand, non-whites are naturally highly suspicious of any white-owned paper intended for them. Although "Drum" is entirely independent, its first appearance aroused suspicions that it was propaganda directed by bodies ranging from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines to the British Colonial Office.

**Non-White Support**

Despite this, "Drum" soon gained the confidence of the non-white peoples. By engaging a largely non-white staff it ensured that it truthfully represented the African viewpoint. But it was not until the appearance of an article entitled "Bethal Today" that "Drum" fully gained the support of non-whites.

Bethal is a farming district some 100 miles east of Johannesburg. It had for long been suspected of brutal ill-treatment of "native" labourers. The Government, however, after appointing an inspector, had assured the public that conditions were now quite satisfactory. "Drum" sent a photographer and reporter to have a look.

The findings were spectacular. By a variety of ruses, and at considerable risk from furious farmers, the African reporter succeeded in getting inside the "compounds," where labourers were kept at nights behind barbed wire, sleeping in hovels on concrete shelves: he saw the private "hospitals" where sick labourers under contract were treated by ignorant orderlies in conditions of extreme filth and squalor: he saw the "boasboys" riding on horseback, armed with sjamboks (long, brutal whips) to goad on the potato-pickers: and he saw the farm gaols, which farmers build and pay for themselves, on the agreement that the Government will keep them filled with prisoners from the town prisons to work on the farms.

The reporter, who called himself simply "Mr. Drum," spoke to the labourers in the vernacular, and heard endless tales of trickery, fraud, underpay and hideous cruelty. Having found his way around, he was joined by the photographer, who quickly visited the worst scenes, photographed what he could, and ran for dear life.

Finally, back in Johannesburg, the team visited the offices where the six-month contracts for farm labour were signed. "Mr. Drum" himself applied to be taken on, backing out at the last moment. He found that the labourers were mostly either totally ignorant of the terms or nature of the contract, or were forced to sign under threat of being ejected from the city by the all-powerful "pass-laws."

The result was one of the most terrible exposures ever published in South Africa. With unanswerable photographic proof, and with the evidence displayed soberly and without bias, the eight-page feature on "Bethal Today" was a fearful indictment of farming conditions.

After headline news in the whole European Press, questions were asked in Parliament. The Native Labour Department hurriedly sent an inspector to put things right, while the British Government demanded a full explanation, since the farms were largely supplied from the British-governed territories in the north.

Eventually a small unofficial party of two journalists, the farms inspector, and a British Government representative, toured the area with "Mr. Drum," the African reporter. As a result, barbed wire was pulled down, compounds rebuilt, contracts revised and farmers reprimanded. But no inquiry was instigated, and the Government kept quiet.

A month later the Independent Institute of Race Relations published a report corroborating the facts. But the system continues; brutal cases of ill-treatment continue to come up in the courts, and only recently a case was reported in Bethal of native workers being hung handcuffed from the ceiling for punishment.

**More Exposures**

The Bethal sensation blew over, but it was followed by more exposures in "Drum." There was an attack on the Tot System in the Cape, where labourers are paid in liquor and she out their existence in a drunken haze. There was a searching investigation into Johannesburg's "crime war," where fierce, blanketed natives from the country have gruesome battles in the dark, unhealthy city slum "locations." And there was, and still is, a full coverage of the non-white "Defiance Campaign," where Africans systematically break the laws which are designed to oppress them.

The results of this formidable sequence of exposures were that in eighteen months "Drum" outstripped easily all other non-white papers; and that it became an increasingly important influence and force in the South African scene with an immensely loyal following of readers.

**Government Hostile**

The Government continues highly hostile to a paper which is strictly non-Communist, but wedded to the conception of racial equality. With the desperate attempts being made to stem the tide of non-white rise to self-rule, there is no knowing what the Nationalists will do next. But at least "Drum" has achieved something already, and this "watchdog of the people," as one reader called it, has managed to survive so far.

(OPNS)

*These men, standing hand-cuffed and guarded by a native policeman are members of the Mau Mau "secret society" whose strength is estimated at 200,000. Members of Mau Mau who have sworn to drive all Europeans out of Kenya, are known among the tribes as "the greedy ones."*

Express Photo

## Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1, It's a place where an MP can go with safety. 6, Down in Devon it brings the pop dead. 9, The chocolate a cubby requires. 10, Name of a tradesman. 11, a dreary part of the Old Bailey. 12, Ike has not without him. 13, Money owned. 17, Cash governed? 21, Key change. 22, Difficulty to a little lassie? 23, Make an alignment. 24, Jam the dog to get the bird. 27, Good by the book. 28, Re century cannon. 29, Needle a cooking utensil. 30, Not a lot to win by. 31, On this day you'll be in the money. 36, More than one is in the army. 37, Measure of a man.

DOWN. — 1, Though heavy, it's light. 2, Parts of debates. 3, A person who refuses to learn. 4, We take our hat for him. 5, What you aim to do. 7, An observation from the sublime. 8, Person with an ailment. 14, Misty; cannibal tongue. 15, Character in Oliver Twist. 16, a unknown's equal? 18, a Russian city. 19, One may walk it and run it. 20, Not generally held wrong. 25, The head of trade confederation united? 26, He could hardly have got thinner and 28, Where to get cream between meals? 31, Didn't he hit? Not the reverse. 32, They're sharp. 33, Smile with a quarrel's head? 34, Word by the sea. 35, Player's part. 37, Are a person of Ish it's not right. 38, A portion of garden.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1, Much. 5, P-Apeak. 10, Re-to-it. 11, Den. 12, Tye-or. 13, Scandal. 15, Coffee. 18, Hem. 19, Pocus. 21, Keepers. 22, I-Am. 23, Ale. 24, Tramcars. 26, Ambo. 27, Gin. 28, Rain. 32, Beloved. 34, Adze. 35, Vera. 36, Dance. 37, Mind. 38, Rest.

DOWN. — 1, Mid-on. 2, Rancher. 3, Aloft. 4, Cross-on. 6, Hemo. 7, Pride. 8, Gas. 14, Tomorrow. 16, Hen. 16, Local. 17, Cane. 18, Pinpoint. 20, Cleve. 21, Elbe. 24, Accord. 25, Pinter. 29, Ad. 30, Saved. 31, (p)Lace. 33, Pond. 33, Band Gerard. 35, Vat.


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# Arctic City of Birds Found

FINDING of a great, inaccessible "Bird City" with a population of close to 500,000, tiered like a medieval castle, in the depths of the Arctic has just been reported to the Arctic Institute of North America.

It is the largest of four colonies of fulmars, sea birds closely related to the albatross.

The cape itself where most of the fulmars nest is totally inaccessible. Two huge towers, some 1,600 feet high fall straight into the sea on that there is access neither to the top nor the foot.

*PANA.*

# The Future of Israel Music

By JOSEPH GALE

*Mr. Gale, a prominent musicologist, contributes articles on Jewish music and recordings to many periodicals.—Ed.*

IN any survey of Israel music, it becomes apparent that chamber works appear not to concern Israel musicians at all today. A handful of seriously-minded composers in the state have some current projects in mind but whether they will be able to bring them to fruition will be a test, more or less, of inner strength vs. genuine need of earning a living.

Is Israel composer that we know of has so far finished a symphony or an opera. The major reason, for this is most likely the fact that it is hardly possible for a composer in Israel to bid the cares of the world goodbye for a space of time and retire to think and dream. The state requires too much of its residents. But there may be another. Has the climate of Israel and the temper of living there in these rigorous times rendered inactive or impotent the creative wills of these men? Such a conjecture is made to be hotly denied, naturally, but one cannot dismiss it entirely. Is the ideal of pioneering still strong in Israel or has it receased into the dull, grey portals of hard labour? Or is there simply a lack of talented composers?

**Specific Needs**

We have a feeling that composition in Israel is objective and tailored to fit specific needs, as a rhapsody on the settlement of a new project or a cantata to celebrate a holiday. This is practical and it is music that carries a message and means something real to its listeners. No one is incordinately concerned with whether it is great music or not.

Perhaps this is as it should be. Any art form to survive must serve the people of its age. Worth is a definition merely within the context of the times in which we live, so that any appraisal of music in Israel should not be unreasonable. Native talent is doing the best it can under unusual circumstances.

There is little to cavil at in the long range and in the true light. But within present day definitions, Israel is not high on the musical calendar. What the country may be accomplishing is the forging of a library of folk music. Since Israel began with nothing, nearly every note written in the past four years is a tiny block in the burgeoning monument of vocal folklore, some of it is good enough to stand with the songs of any nation.

**Treasury of Song**

The Jews are a highly vocal people and it may be that Israel's contribution to music will be its treasury of songs and dances. The great orchestral composers of the world who were born Jewish are few and there is only one such living today who can be called great. So the activity in Israel may actually be a trend, rather than a symptom.

There is a certain amount of public apathy in Israel, too. Many of the transplanted oldsters have more burdensome thoughts on their minds than where the next symphony is coming from and the young are being reared with a first dependence on the sciences, rather than the humanities. Music in any form is welcome, to be sure, but it is the spontaneity of a song rather than the concentration of a larger work that is most likely to paint a glow on tanned, upturned faces. The major works will come with the development of the other arts.

(Reprinted from the American Zionist Magazine).

## Radio Review

# Common Sense

THE other night, Mr. Moshe Pearlman, Director of the Government's Information Service, appeared at the microphone with a pep talk. Mr. Pearlman is one of the very few broadcasters who remembers that he is addressing the individual and not an impersonal mass and many of his colleagues could take lessons in radio technique from him. The specific object of this talk was to condemn those citizens who denigrate the State to visitors from abroad — including people who discourage potential investors as well as those who perpetually run down the country (but not those who run down the Government which is the privilege of every citizen in a democracy). The subject was timely and the radio can serve as an important instrument for combatting defeatism and general cynicism, by setting single events within their wider context. It is generally difficult for the participant to get a proper perspective.

We cannot cure pessimism by making all grumblers leave the country for an indefinite period; it would not be long before they would be feeling homesick, and re-comprehending the attraction which brought them to this country in the first place. Unfortunately our financial position does not admit of this remedy, so in the meantime we must make do with the common sense in Mr. Pearlman's talk.

Watch out for the programmes on Thursday evenings at 10.30. The excellent musical variety that has been broadcast up to now is being alternated with more ambitious features including playlets. These playlets are a particularly hopeful harbinger, because they have the sole object of entertainment, and are unencumbered by any educational, literary or cultural pretensions. They do not stimulate the listener to profound concentration but let him lounge in gentle relaxation.

**Healthy Indication**

Last week we heard an adaptation of an Agatha Christie story 'The Mystery of the Blue Jug.' It created a certain tension and was basically a rather trifling piece of nonsense: the beauty of the broadcast was that it was meant as a trifling piece of nonsense, and was presented without any self-consciousness. In fact, this simple little piece was one of the most healthy indications of our broadcasting maturity that we have heard. If 'Frederic General' 'A Programme of Jokes' and 'The Mystery of the Blue Jug' are shapes of things to come and portents of new policy, then listening to Kol Yisrael is going to be fun.

*Pick of next week's listening:* The Orchestral Works of Dvorak (beginning Sunday at 8.45): 'The Instrument and the Player' (Wednesday at 8.45): Impressions of Yugoslavia (Wednesday at 8.45): 'In A Good Mood' (Thursday at 10.30).

*AUDIO*

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**FIRST PROGRAMME**

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (temporary 8.30 a.m.), 7.30, 12.30, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 3.00 a.m., 2.15 & 4.30 p.m.

**TODAY**

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 9.00 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Children. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Overture "Romeo and Juliet" (Tschaikowsky); Symphony No. 1 (Mahler). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.45 Programme Announcements. 7.50 Light Music (R). 7.05 Talk. 8.00 Israeli Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "Poems d'Extase" (Scriabine). Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Leopold Stokowsky. Piano Concerto No. 1 (Britten); London Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Basil Cameron. Soloist: Norman Wood. Symphony No. 9 (Shostakowich). N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Bleen Kurt. 10.52 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.30 Close Down.

**TOMORROW**

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.00 Israel Songs (R). 9.30 Morning Concert: Concerto Grosso No. 4 (Handel); "Zemiros at Home" (Grosvey); "Alexander Nevsky" (Prokofieff). 9.30 Musical Quiz. 11.00 Concert Hall: "The Seven of Tonnelle" (Sibelius); Piano Concerto in C minor (Mendelssohn); "Peer Gynt" Suite (Grieg). 12.00 Request Programme (R). 1.00 Concert Up. 12.30 Records (R). 1.00 Cantoral Recordings (R). 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera (R). 7.30 "Hamas-ot." 7.50 Programme Announcements. 7.55 Talk. 7.45 Concert in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by E. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Metered Maths." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.55 Close Down.

**SECOND PROGRAMME**

463, 327, 214 & 43.8 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. Prayers: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Beethoven (R). 4.45 Music (R). 5.30 Programme for Youngsters. 6.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Pre-Classical Music. 5.30 Legends. 6.30 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Legola (27.3 M.): 11.15 a.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Front Falling presents Golden Fleece. 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Echoes. 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 Kol Zion Choir.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (414, 314, 275 & 220 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Bible Reading. 4.40 Concert. 5.30 This Week's Events. 7.00 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.40 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Opening. 4.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music. 8.00 "Questions & Answers," by E. Rosen. 8.45 Sunday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 9-9.30 p.m. (15, 16, 19 & 25 M.); 10.30-11 p.m. (31, 41 & 49 M.); 6.30 p.m. News. 6.35 News Talk. 6.45 Round About.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Performance Review. 6.45 Programme Parade. 7.45 London Letter.

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# UK Check on Tourist Trips

By SYLVIA SHORT

LONDON. — BRONZED and happy Britishers returning from long summer vacations on the continent are being met with chilly stares from Treasury officials who want to know how they have managed to stretch their £35 travel allowance to cover several weeks on the Riviera, prolonged stays in Italy and motor jaunts to Paris and Rome.

For two or three months past, officials from the Treasury have been travelling on the continent quietly checking the expenditure of Britishers who have been lavishly spending at the more luxurious resorts. As a result of these investigations, many holidayers may find themselves answering charges in courts of law about alleged breaches of currency regulations.

Though it is recognised that some Englishmen on holidays bolster their allowance with winnings from the casinos at Monte Carlo and other places in the south of France, many wealthy Britons have now received letters from the Treasury containing questions requiring detailed answers as to how they managed to stay for several weeks at first-class hotels for a sum that would barely cover one week's expenditure at such a place.

(NANA)


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# Must We Wait for a Crisis

By Gerda L. Cohen

IMMINENT ratification of the Public Health Act, now being drafted by an advocate and a sanitation expert in South Africa after their visits to Israel, will force both authorities and elected into a radical stock-taking. At present, huge gaps yawn in the legal basis of our health services: the proper structure of the health administration itself, sharing of duties between local and central authorities, provision of hospitals, homes for convalescent and aged, work in the field of social medicine — all these matters were not clearly defined in the Mandatory law. Certain laws are completely lacking: on health insurance, assistance to the poor and aged, maintenance of public parks, swimming-pools and play-grounds.

Up till now, Israel has owed a high standard of hospitalization and sick fund benefits to the merit of voluntary public bodies. But these bodies would be the first to declare that the State should bear the primal and principal burden. The Hadassah Medical Organization, for example, has all along sought a devolution, of each established activity from their hands to the State's. This June the Ministry of Health took over most of Hadassah's preventive medical network, and the municipal hospitals in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Tiberias were originally Hadassah institutions.

Until now, the realm of public hygiene has been disputed or bandied about from one authority to another; at last everything will be in black and white: no grudging fiscal hand can shove the billions somewhere else — the Public Health Act can be invoked and the erring brought to book! Whereas until now the law lagged behind achievement, the future law is likely to depict what Israel's situation should be in a few decades or more. It is somewhat ironical that immediately after the presentation of the first part of this far-sighted new bill, a report on the actual situation ("Health Services of Israel" Survey edited by Prof. T. Grushka) should be published.

No one would deny that hospital and clinic facilities, however short of beds and staff, entitle Israel to be placed among nations which enjoy a so-called "Western" level of medicine. This is putting the cart before the horse: trachoma, typhus, etc., are no

*Overflowing sewage in Jerusalem's former business centre* Photo by Braun

accidental phenomena. Poor social conditions breed their own punishment, which disappears when conditions improve; in the case of trachoma, for example, an eye-disease almost eradicated by the Hadassah anti-trachoma Service in 25 years, mass-immigration injected a virulent dose of the infection: over 25,000 active cases are reported, and the Health Ministry has planned a curative campaign, based on a pilot-project conducted in the Haifa area two years ago, when the high proportion of immigrant school-children afflicted with trachoma were treated on lines laid down by the W.H.O.

### Anti-Trachoma

The experiment was not wholly a success, because patients neglected to come regularly for treatment, and conditions proved difficulty in travelling to the rural centres. But in view of the primitive sanitation existing in immigrant camps, and the slender hope of ever improvement like Haifa Municipality dared not leave freshmen to be eliminated gradually, under the influence of better living and health education.

Nowadays, we use toothbrushes and pull out fewer teeth; where possible, we see to the sewerage first and then get alarmed about typhoid. Those responsible for the nation's health had no alternative but to proceed backwards: typhoid inoculation was made imperative by the worse than inadequate sewerage in many congested districts, and the fairly widespread ignorance of hygiene. The Health Act — unless an epidemic does the job faster — will flush the lime-light on something far less agreeable than aseptic wards, graduating medical students, or any other sign of the healing art in Israel. We inherited from the Arabs not only their cool and imposing dwellings but also their drainage system — or lack of it — which very soon proved insufficient for several families quartered in place of a single wealthy household.

As our most venerable and poorly administered city, it is not surprising that Jerusalem is furnished with more problem cess-pools than anywhere else; of several thousand within a small area, at least 80 are "chronic" cases — so clashed-up that without frequent attention they constitute a grave menace.

### Spare Parts Needed

The Municipality employs only five tankers for emptying, because four others stand idle, waiting for spare parts. The Municipal Sanitary Officer has guaranteed that given these parts — estimated cost: $4000 — he will eradicate overflowing cess-pits — "at any rate for this year." Attempts to obtain the replacements, either through a search of local stores or an allocation for overseas purchase, have failed.

Outlying districts of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and Haifa's Old City also shelter dozens of "chronic" pits; the main obstacle to their abolition was trenchantly described by Haifa's chief Sanitary Officer: "A great many pits serve dwellings which belong to the Custodian of Enemy Property who is limited by the Government to expend on each house only what is received in rental. This means that very little sanitary installation can be done, and the Haifa Municipality have been forced to empty their pits without payment." Rents average IL.5 to IL.10 monthly — a hopeless budget for repairing war-scarred and tumble-down fabric which often lacked roofs or walls, let alone modern plumbing. The Custodian can't be prosecuted for endangering public health — his office forms part of the Ministry of Finance — but it would seem unwise to wait until a Public Health Act is promulgated before determining who is responsible for maintaining cleanliness on the Custodian's property.

In 1924, there were 24 typhoid cases for every 10,000 Jews in Palestine. The coming of centralized sewerage and a Western code of hygiene reduced this figure by half, until in 1944 a sudden outbreak shot the numbers up. During the last Mandate years and since the establishment of Israel, the typhoid rate dropped to between six and eight cases for every 10,000 Jews. This might not seem a high incidence, until one remembers that in the United States and Scandinavia there are only .03 to .08 cases per 10,000 population. Drugs for treating a single typhoid case cost from $80 to $100, and hospitalization entails about IL.4 daily, not to mention loss of working days.

### Inoculation Campaign

It would be unfair to belittle the exemplary initiative of the Health Ministry officials who organized the inoculation campaign, though they themselves openly admit the campaign's meagre success: only 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the population turned up for inoculation, which calls for the conclusion that either inoculation should have been compulsory, and attendance marked in ration-books to enforce compliance, or at least the campaign should have been preceded by a long intensive education. The surest method is to concentrate on the most susceptible groups — 90 per cent of Israel school children were inoculated.

Neither should it be forgotten that inoculation merely increases resistance to the typhoid bacteria. Indeed, the Health Ministry contended that because typhoid inoculation does not confer complete immunity, it would not be justifiable to make it compulsory. As Dr. K. Mann, director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, pointed out, the recent increase of typhoid "carriers," in addition to the rise of dysentery and enteritis, multiplies the danger from undisposed sewage. Water can become infected, and flies transport the virus to food bought and eaten casually in the street.

When the petrol-shortage sharpened for a while, the matter was dealt with by the Cabinet. Yet because typhoid has not leapt down unchecked in epidemic proportions, inhabitant of public bygone days not merit discussion in Knesset-hazel. Dysentery is not sensational; nevertheless, preserving the nation's health is just as vital as saving a fraction of one per cent of the nation's food consumption.

*This is the third in a series of articles on Public Health.*

# Children Make Coronation Robes

By Diana Sipeda

LONDON.—QUEEN Elizabeth II has sent a message to Sir Lady Hart Dyke saying "Her Majesty would be pleased if the silk for the coronation robes could be supplied by the silk farms at Lullingstone." So another chapter has opened in the story of the pioneering, by one indomitable woman, of an entire industry in Britain.

Thousands of children all over Britain already are planning to help make the Queen's gown, as they did her wedding dress, for the children will supply some of the homemade silk cocoons. After 20 years of concentrated effort, Lady Hart Dyke is making Britain a first-class silk-making country, though she began with no skilled knowledge, no machinery, and no source of mulberry leaves (the only food which silkworms will eat).

Lady Hart Dyke started by experimenting in her own home, 900-year-old Lullingstone castle.

The robes to be worn by the Queen will be made partly of the silk from cocoons sent by her young subjects. More than 20,000 worms were needed to produce the silk for the delicate net train worn by Queen Elizabeth on her wedding day, but much more silk will be needed for the heavy robes she will wear on the day she is crowned.

Several of the castle's panelled chambers have been turned into incubation rooms where silkworm eggs are kept at "summer heat" for about 10 days before being hatched. After feeding voraciously for several days on the locally grown mulberry leaves the worms—now the size of large caterpillars — prepare to make their cocoons.

Climbing into prepared straw bundles, each worm weaves a small "hammock" of rough silk, then begins to surround itself with two miles of unbroken silk thread, wound round its body in a figure-of-eight.

When the work is completed, the cocoons—looking like hard egg yolks—are baked to kill the chrysalis, thus preventing it from emerging as a moth which would break the precious silk.

Up to this stage, with average care, almost anyone can

*A Coronation Robe designed for a Viscountess by the designer Peter Russell.* Express Photo.

produce silk. Children all over Britain are raising cocoons which they hope will be part of the Queen's robe.

After the cocoon stage, the really difficult part begins and it is for this reason that year after year thousands of packages arrive at the castle. These contains cocoons sent by amateur sericulturists to be reeled into the standard two-ounce skein, each containing 30,000 yards of silk thread—the life's work of 300 worms. Since each silk moth lays up to 500 eggs, and nearly all of them hatch, very large quantities of silk can be made from quite a small start.

Twenty girls unwind the cocoons. A revolving brush finds the end—the "leading thread"—which is taken and twisted with others from four more cocoons, thus automatically forming a single and immensely strong yarn.

During the last few years, Lullingstone silk has aroused international interest. Governments, private companies and research centres have sought Lady Hart Dyke's advice. She has advised on silk projects in Eire and Cyprus and trained American and Canadian veterans in the art. (*NANA*)

# gardening notes

ZINNIAS, asters and stocks are still in bloom and will continue for into [illegible] if you remove the dead flowers to prevent [illegible] from forming on the plant. Chrysanthemums (*hardiat*) and dahlias have also begun to flower.

This month and next is the time to plant a flower garden for winter and spring. Dig up the required area 30-35 cm. deep. If you have not applied manure to your garden during the past year do so now, if you are able to get decayed stable manure. Spread a 5 cm. layer over the soil and then turn up with a hoe. Chemical fertilizers should be spread very thin and even and dug in with a hoe or rake. "Good raking is the last step in soil preparation. Most plants (except for edging flowers) should be placed 30 cm. apart. Make plate shaped holes for each plant and if the soil is dry, water the holes 24 hours before planting. The best time to plant is in the afternoon. Before putting in the seedling open the holes with a small hoe or trowel.

### Winter Flowers

Start now with the important winter flowers (stock, wall-flower and pansies) which require early planting and grow a long time before they bloom.

Stock (*matthiola*), which bears single and double flowers in pink, purple and white, grows here as a perennial—it will thrive in your garden for several years producing a nice bush up to 40-60 cm. in height. Wallflower, similar in habits to the stock, has yellow or brownish flowers. It is not as common in Israel as stock.

Pansies (*Amnon ve-Tamar*, see II Samuel 13), are used mostly for borders; they should be planted approximately 15 cm. apart.

Other flowers to plant now include calendula (pot marigold) dimorphoteca, snapdragon and carnations.

### Sowing

If you are not a very skilled gardener you should first try to sow with big seeds like sweet peas and nasturtium. These seeds should be planted not deeper than two or three times their size and covered with fine soil. The soil should be firmed over the seed with a rake or by hand, and watered every day until germination.

Sweet peas (*a'tzona rehanit*) are an annual climbing plant with fragrant flowers of most every colour. They should be planted near a wire fence (or along stakes) 20cm. apart in holes approximately 2cm. deep. Sweet peas thrive well only in an open place with full sun. Nasturtium (*kovah hanazir*), *tropaeolum majus*, which means monk's hood because of its shape, grows to a height of 20cm. and produces an abundance of yellow, orange and red flowers. This plant is not absolutely frost resistant and should be grown in small quantities in Jerusalem. It must be sown 30cm. apart.

*B.B.J.*

# Beat Dullness with Beets

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

BEETS can make dull eating and they can be divine: it is the vegetable easiest to spoil and simplest to enhance. The basic principle, of course, is that beets, for use as a vegetable or pickle, should be boiled in their skins, and peeled after. If you as much as prick the skin of a beet, the colour and flavour bleeds out of it. This can only be allowed in making beetroot soups, when the aim is to draw out the taste and colour from a vegetable and transform it to a liquid. Anyway, here are some favourite recipes.

### Beetroot Pickle

You can use this as a vegetable for a cold platter — but in that case make the pickling solution a little less potent.

Boil the beets in their jackets. Remove the skins and while still warm, cut into desired slices or sectors or fancy corrugated grating and put into a jar. Over this pour a hot solution of vinegar boiled up with a little sugar, salt, garlic, bay leaf and any other favourite spicing to suit your own palate. The pickles are ready to use in less than a day, and keep well for over a week.

### Salads of Pickled Beetroot

To sectors of pickled beetroot and slices of egg, finely chopped onion, and dress with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce. Delicious.

Another salad of beetroot is simply to grate the pickle finely, add a tsp of horseradish and/or grated onion, and dress with oil. You can make a salad similar to this with plain cooked beets, and add lemon juice instead of marinating in vinegar, for immediate serving.

### Other Salads of Beetroot

Fresh young beets are heavenly grated raw, and then dressed with French dressing. You can mix with cabbage (in season) or tinned sauerkraut, either with French dressing or mayonnaise. Naturally you would not miss rubbing the bowl with garlic and adding the tang either of a bit of prepared mustard in your dressing or grated onion or horseradish. Some folks like caraway in a beet-sauerkraut salad.

### Avocado-Beet Salad

Two small avocadoes. Lemon juice. Salt. Lettuce. French dressing. 2 cups diced pickled beets.

Dress shredded lettuce with French dressing and place on salad plates. Arrange beets in small circle on top of the lettuce. Then place rings or lengthwise slices of avocado over the beets, but don't cover them entirely. Mash avocado ends and trimmings and mix with sharp-flavoured salad dressing or mayonnaise, adding lemon juice and salt to taste. Heap mixture generously at one slice of plate. Garnish with lemon quarters (for your avocado and beets.)

### Yankee Idea

Pickled beets and fresh grapefruit sections (remove the skin from the fruit pulp too) are unusual and delicious together if served with French dressing!

### Here's Another

Mix flowerets of cold cooked cauliflower, shredded outside leaves of lettuce, cooked beet cut in slices and then in fancy figures or balls with cookie cutters, and chopped beet trimmings, each separately with French dressing. Place lettuce in centre of salad plate and the flowerets carefully between the leaves, and showing above. Sprinkle with the figures cut from the beets and place remaining chopped beets in points around. Serve with mayonnaise.

### Pan Fried Beets

Peel raw beets and slice thin. Put two tbsps. margarine in saucepan, add beets, salt and pepper and fry for about 20 minutes, tightly covered. Young beets are preferable for this recipe.

### Buttered Beets

Skin boiled beets. Salt and pepper. Add margarine and chopped parsley and heat thoroughly.

### Beet Bombi

This recipe has been given time and again in this column, so we will skip the details except to say that grated raw beets form the basis of a delicious soup to which you can add almost any available vegetable or pulse, fish, fowl or meat, or none at all. The resultan stock is flavoured with lemon juice and sugar and coloured and enriched either with an egg (or egg powder) or lebenia. It is the soup of soups and can be anything from a thick hot stew to a delicate chilled summer drink sipped out of tall glasses. Some people like it spiced with a bay leaf or hint of ginger, some folks like it cool and subtle as a mint leaf — which is added to the cold mixture to garnish it.

### Beet Pudding

My mother, who learned her cooking as a young girl in Russia, is naturally a connoisseur of borshts in all their gamut and variety. When she serves the cold variety from which the grated faded beets have been removed, we know that we are going to get either beetroot pancakes the next day, or beetroot pudding of the kugel variety. The latter is always a special treat. She adds egg powder, flour and a little baking powder, plus such seasoning as grated onion, a sprinkling of cloves and nutmeg, and a bit of oil. This she bakes. It's something—believe me! With the shortage of egg powder I grind up oatmeal and an onion, and instead of egg and flour mix this with the seasonings to the beets, add fat and bake, and how the family goes for it on a chilly day!

# Divergent Views—Similar Tastes

By Audrey M. Haitch

NEW YORK. — TWO leading American designers have invited the public to look at rooms they created to fit the personalities of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

The rooms were feature attractions at the National Home Furnishings Show at Grand Central Palace in Mid-Town Manhattan.

Elizabeth Draper, Inc., pictures Eisenhower relaxing, after strenuous campaigning, in a small octagonal study furnished in the federalist period. Mrs. Draper said she feels the room might well fit into the old Gettysburg Farmhouse owned by the Republican Presidential Candidate and Mrs. Eisenhower.

"The room is friendly, personal and its furnishings reflect the cheerful warmth and integrity of the Eisenhowers," Mrs. Draper said. "To me this is the kind of place I can imagine their being happy in. The kind of atmosphere I see them in is one that mirrors their preference for a simple, unpretentious background for gracious living."

Stevenson needs a room which accentuates his "individuality as a person and as a distinguished public figure of today," according to Melanie Kahane, who furnished a similar study based on the personality of the Democratic presidential nominee.

### Comfortable Surroundings

Mrs. Draper's room for the Eisenhowers features an old Franklin stove on a brick hearth and comfortable chairs. Predominating colours are red, white and blue. An ideal place, the decorator said, for reading, writing, relaxing and playing with the grandchildren, and — should politics be forgotten in such comfortable surroundings — gay elephants cavort around the border of the cloth covering the tea table.

Stevenson's study has grey flannel walls, an unusual cowhide leather rug and tweed upholstery. Grey and beige are used throughout. A large early American drop-leaf table serves as a desk.

Miss Kahane explained the room was focused on Stevenson's "Cardinal interest in orderliness and his love for Americana." Two English regency pieces and a black lacquer "parliament" clock point up the Governor's "sophisticated interest in European antiques" as well as traditional American, the decorater said.

Political differences there may be. But as seen through the eyes of the decorators both party standard bearers would agree on a simple, casual and comfortable way of life away from the political battleground. *U.P.*

# UN Women Play Influential Role

UNITED NATIONS.— WOMEN delegates are expected to play an influential part in the seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Among the nations listed as sending representatives are Israel, India, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Soviet Russia, Indonesia, Iraq, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Czechoslovakia and the United States.

At the opening meeting of the Assembly last week, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India was proposed for the Presidency of the seventh session. Mrs. Pandit is Chairman of the Indian delegation. India became the first nation to appoint a woman as head of its delegation when Mrs. Pandit was given the same position at the 1946 U.N. General Assembly.

India is second only to the United States in the total number of women delegates and alternate delegates sent to the seven U.N. General Assemblies. India has appointed eight and the U.S. 14 women delegates or alternates.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been a full delegate for the United States to each General Assembly session. At the Paris meeting, she served as acting head of the U.S. delegation in the absence of the appointed chairman. Another outstanding American woman, Mrs. Edith Sampson, is serving as an alternate U.S. Delegate at this session.

Chile's woman delegate at the current session is Mrs. Ana Figueroa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and a permanent delegate from her country to the U.N. At the sixth session, Mrs. Figueroa was the first woman elected Chairman of one of the Assembly's seven main committees. Nominated by Mrs. Roosevelt, she was chosen Chairman of the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee. Israel will be represented by Mrs. Zena Harman. (USIS)

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

## SOLUTION OF HOLIDAY PROBLEM

The problem was—"*West leads the deuce of hearts and South makes a grand slam at hearts against any defence.*"

South counts six tricks in trumps, four spades, one diamond and one club; the thirteenth trick must be derived from a squeeze.

Declarer's ace of diamonds will have to be cleared in order to pave the way for a winner in dummy, and South will be left without any entry card in the two threat suits.

The only squeeze possible, therefore, is a *trump's squeeze* — South will have to retain a trump as a means of reentering his hand at the end of the squeezing process.

Care must be taken to manipulate hearts and spades in the proper way, so as to allow for easy intercommunication. The solution is: —

North wins the first trick with the queen of hearts, and South gives the seven. Dummy continues with the nine of spades; East covers, South wins and clashes the diamond ace. A trump finesse puts dummy in to play the queen of diamonds; East covers, and South ruffs high. Dummy is overplayed with the last trump, and South takes a second spade finesse through East. A fourth round of trumps is taken, dummy shedding the queen of clubs. The position at this stage is:

Now South takes the ace of spades and enters dummy with the queen. The last trick squeezes both opponents in clubs and diamonds. West cannot throw a diamond, because dummy would counter with the ten, establishing the five-spot, and he therefore lets go his fourth club. But this discard brings East into trouble. He, too, cannot let go a diamond without setting up dummy's ten; but as he lets go a club, declarer cashes the ace of clubs and re-enters his hand with the trump to collect the last trick with the three of clubs.

The cash prize has been won by: Dr. Bornstein, Tel Aviv.


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PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH
HONGKONG. — THE latest "invention" claimed by the USSR — painless childbirth — is being used in China, according to Communist reports from the mainland.
Called the "new advanced Soviet obstetrical method," it is described as a series of lectures given under mild hypnosis. The reports said "many happy mothers have expressed their deep gratitude for this miraculous method."

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GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEWIVES

# THE IMPORTANCE OF LEISURE

By E.M. EPSTEIN

RETIRE AND BE HAPPY. By [illegible]. [illegible], New York. [illegible] pp.

This is an unusual book on a subject which is bound to command increasing attention. According to Howard Rusk, in 1890 in the U.S.A. about 60 per cent of the men aged 65 or more were gainfully employed; by 1950 the percentage had dropped to 45 per cent. Medical and social science is contributing to greater longevity, with greater opportunity for leisure in retirement. But do we properly appreciate this advantage?

Mr. Salomon was moved to write this study, because when on a Caribbean cruise he was depressed by the number of fellow-travellers too old or weak to participate in shore excursions or in the fun aboard ship. They had postponed their retirement too long to enjoy it properly. He himself withdrew from an active business career before he was 40 and has been happy since, in spite of the [illegible] of his friends. Urged to explain why, he undertook an analysis of the cases of 485 "retirees" of all classes, earnings, occupations and ages. His conclusions are certainly provocative.

"...men," he says, "despite their [illegible] in their chosen fields, fail in the timing of the complete fulfilment of their lives. They plow too long, too relentlessly, in the soil of their being. They either resist the thought of retiring, contemplate it vaguely, or if they are more determined about ultimately retiring, they neglect to plan for it."

### Anticipating Compulsion

Many public and business organisations are now following the example of Governments in obliging employees of a certain age to retire on pension, but the author urges us to anticipate such compulsion and retire as soon as we can afford it. He defines retirement as "cessation of working for gain at one's original or normal occupation." Of himself, his wife said, "he retired in order to have the leisure in which to work." He argues that most of us can look forward to at most two decades in which to enjoy life without stress or strain, and it is in our own and society's interest to do so if within our power.

In this thoroughly documented case-history, he attributes fear to most of those who postpone their retirement till too late — fear of becoming useless, of losing prestige, of having no successor, of inadequate means, of premature decadence, etc. He examines all the motives and finds that the large majority of "retirees" are glad to be such, and among those who at first find re-adjustment difficult, a substantial number later find happiness also.

Only in creative leisure, after a successful career, can one complete the fulfilment of one's personality. That clearly does not mean idleness, loafing and sleeping. It means pursuing a hobby, or other avocation, or even another job of work. Lawyers become economists and scientists lovers of art. Most of us have had a "second love" to which we can devote our retirement. To quote Salomon again, "retirement is not an abdication of one's whole existence. Properly used, it is a prophylactic measure against senescence." Hence it should be planned ahead. The author lists a series of material and spiritual benefits for the retired individual, such as the reevaluation of life's objectives, making new friends, cultivating your family, travel, reading, theatre, nature, sport, and helping others. He cites Ben Franklin retiring from business at 42, and later pursuing a career as inventor, scientist, author, and civic servant.

### Community's Interest

But retirement is not merely advantageous to the individual. How can younger men get their opportunity if the old ones stick to their posts? How can fresh ideas percolate if the routine-ruled top man never withdraws? Do we really gain by having so many men die "with their boots on" instead of "resting on their laurels?" This is the American scene:—

One-third of the business and professional men, aged 44 or older, have heart trouble of some type, ulcers or gastric disturbances, or some form of nervous disorders, thyroid deficiencies, high blood pressure, and kidney ailments. The prevalence of heart trouble jumps to 7.7 per 100 in men 30 to 34; to 11.5 per 100 between the ages of 55 and 59; and to 16.5 per 100 between the ages of 60 and 64... half the men in these age brackets who have their first heart attack, die from it within the year.

It may be thought that this American book has no significance for Israel where work is so often also the ideal, and not merely a means of livelihood. But recent statistics showing heart disease to be responsible for most of the deaths of Ashkenazi Jews in Israel, and the startling losses of important personalities dying at their posts, indicates otherwise.

One way of making our professions more attractive is to provide adequate retirement facilities. It is not necessarily helpful for Directors to continue at their desks till they collapse. Older, retired, and capable ex-directors can still tender their advice, and in an emergency their services, while conserving their strength and living quietly on a pension. The assumption that one is indispensable is fallacious, and eventually everyone must yield his place.

In this country, public men frequently fill more than one full-time post. Can they do justice to their responsibilities? Naturally there are exceptions, but too many consider themselves in that category. It would be most salutory to distribute this book to all high Executives above the age of fifty.

D. WITTMAN: HAIFA POST
Watercolour: from the current exhibition at Goldman and Neufelds', Haifa.

# BOOKS AND WRITERS

THE BOOKS IN MY LIFE. By Henry Miller. New Directions, New York, and Peter Owen, London. 323 pp.

The bad boy of American letters has written a new book-about-books whose respectability is attested by its simultaneous publication in London and New York. His "badness" stops this time with a chapter on bathroom reading. It is unlikely, however, that Mr. Miller intentionally side-stepped anything that might be construed as obscenity here. This book is an attempt at something different, for Miller. The result, however, is not entirely successful.

His earlier books, which have had heavy going with the censors, European as well as American, were, for better or worse, direct exhilarating expressions of an explosively creative mind — with subject matter hewn straight from the raw stuff of life. This book is, of necessity, written with more detachment, or at least at a certain remove from living experience, for he writes here about books he has read and about the men who wrote them, though with numerous side excursions into a variety of subjects.

### Domain of Reality

To ask what was the author's point in writing a book may not be a pertinent question, but Mr. Miller seems to have attempted to forestall the, in this case, inevitability by announcing in his preface that "I intend to go on writing about books and authors until I have exhausted the importance (for me) of this domain of reality." The parenthetical qualification is all-important. One cannot doubt that this domain of reality does have real importance for him, as it does to a greater or lesser extent for all literate persons. However, his attempt to find the significance in the importance (for him) of particular books fails to a large extent.

He names and talks about a number of volumes which made a deep impression on him at various times in his life, but this kind of discussion never quite reaches the point — it leaves the reader — and, I suspect, Mr. Miller as well — still wondering just what is so important about all this. The best that can be said is that the putting down on paper of these impressions and memories may eventually have rewarding results for the author, but they leave the reader cold.

### Persuasive Tributes

More effective are his essays on authors — Blaise Cendrars, Rider Haggard, Jean Giono, Walt Whitman and others — although "essays" is far too [illegible] a description of them. They are expressions of love, stimulating tributes from a reader to the authors of the books which have meant the most to him. The fact that Miller, the reader, sometimes takes the defensive against other unspecified readers who, it is assumed, are less appreciative of the works in question than he, may not be the most effective way of persuading others to his cause, but he wins his battle all the same. This reader, at least, was aroused by Miller out of a long-standing antipathy to Whitman to the point where he will go back to "Leaves of Grass" anxious to seek a new appreciation of the old poet.

The essay on Whitman, in the form of a Letter, dissolves into a "postscriptum inspired by a conversation with an Israeli friend (Painter Bezalel Schatz, who was then one of Miller's neighbours in Big Sur, California) during which it appeared that the two had, as boys, known and loved many of the same books — though one, living in Brooklyn, had read them in English while the other, in Jerusalem, had read them in Hebrew.

ELLEN BEN-AMOTZ

# PRELUDE TO U.S. ELECTION

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POLITICS. By Samuel Lubell. Hamish Hamilton, London. [illegible] pp. 21/-.

As the American election draws nearer, people who take an educated interest in such matters are giving their attention to this fascinating book, the British edition of which has made a very timely appearance, about six months after its publication in America. Even a cursory reading is enough to change one's mind on quite a number of subjects, including the respective significance of an Eisenhower or Stevenson victory.

Perhaps the greatest single lesson which emerges from this slim but fact-crowded volume, is the importance of really attending to the grass roots. Few journalists, as Alistair Cooke of the "Manchester Guardian" points out in an admiring and [illegible] foreword, would get around to doing what Mr. Lubell has done: analysing the election returns for all the 3,000 county districts in the U.S. since 1920, and in some cases since 1896. And even fewer have his combination of intellectual training and leg-man industry.

Mr. Lubell is a New Deal writer who has worked for the "Saturday Evening Post"; an amateur sociologist who has an inside knowledge not only of Harlem and Brooklyn, but of Stearns County, Iowa; and he reports with the dispassionate outlook of the historian. He not only knows all about the Taft-Hartley Act; he also knows why a large proportion of trade unionists in Ohio voted for Taft in 1950, against the advice of their leaders: he has talked to them on their door-steps, and has come up with information which pulls the rug from under the cliché-mongers. But the real fascination of the book lies in its study of the electoral background, the racial tensions in the big cities, and the alleged isolationist voting bloc in the Mid-West.

It is on the subject of Mid-Western isolationism that Lubell is most unorthodox, and most convincing. He suggests that there never was such a thing — and proves it! Instead of descending into the complications of the matter, let me say simply that Lubell has shown, once and for all, that the isolationist bloc was always a racial one, and that it was spread fairly evenly across the country: its membership consisting of all those groups which since 1914 were opposed to entry into war against Germany, either because they were themselves German (and Scandinavian), or because they were Irish, or for other reasons opposed to the Anglo-American alliance. He also shows (what others had suspected before him) that Jewish, Polish and Negro support for the Democrats, which reached an all-time high in 1944 owing to the war, fell off sharply in 1948, a loss counterbalanced by the return of isolationist Irish and German-Catholic voters to the Democratic fold. It was the former Coughlinite and Christian Front vote which turned the scales for Truman in 1948, while labour and liberal support for the Democrats fell off, even outside the Wallace areas. So much for the opinion pollsters.

### The Wallace Chapter

The analysis of the Wallace debacle is one of the most entertaining chapters in the book. "Gideon's Army" is shown to have consisted almost exclusively of elements whom Wallace did not want to attract. Biggest irony of all: his support in Harlem came from the Negro middle-class, while the Negro workers voted for Truman. "Our arguments were too complicated for them," one Wallace-ite confessed. More trouble for the facile generalisers.

The book is packed with such factual dynamite, the most startling being the analysis of the situation in Ohio which enabled Taft to collar the labour vote in 1950, largely because the workers resented the behaviour of their own leaders. But it is to its general conclusions that readers will look, in the light of the November returns. These conclusions add up to an important and somewhat disconcerting negative: whoever wins the Presidency on November 4, the deadlock in American politics, which has persisted since the formation of the Conservative coalition in Congress in 1938, is unlikely to be broken.

### Looming Dilemma

The reasoning which leads the author to this conclusion is too involved to be reported in detail, but its main outlines are worth sketching: the Republicans can win the Presidency this year if the Roosevelt coalition disintegrates; but having won it, they cannot put anything in the place of the New Deal, unless they are willing to risk destruction at the next election. Conversely, if the Democrats win, the stalemate will continue, since it is due to the internal deadlock within the elements of the original Roosevelt coalition: labour, the farmers, the racial minorities, and the South. Lubell, like most New Dealers, hopes the South will split off and join the Republicans, thus giving them victory this year and enabling the Democrats to reorganise themselves. But he thinks the process will be slow. One important reason is the biggest deadlock of all: that between the Catholic Church and the other elements of the Roosevelt coalition. This subject is not often talked about, but in the light of Lubell's analysis there is every reason why it should be.

This is an unusually important book. It is also unusually readable. He is always direct and to the point. Here and there his New Deal ideology gets in his way, as in his strenuous attempt to analyse the social scene in terms of "income groups" rather than classes. But it is an outstanding achievement, the kind of book most journalists dream of writing one day. Few of them do — it is too much like hard work.

A. Meskin of Habimah by Z. Ben Zvi who died this week in Jerusalem
Photo by Braun

POETS' CORNER

## VOICES IN THE DESERT

*In the desert a girl stoops to plant*
*the seed of life.*
*The torpid, yellow expanse is rent*
*by the din of strife.*

*She has brought her dream and a ringing voice*
*to the sandy track.*
*The tractor, the flute and the men rejoice:*
*We're back, we're back !*

ADAM GILLON

## HEALTH HABITS

HEALTH EDUCATION. A GUIDE TO PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. By Cyril Bibby. Heinemann, London. X, 253 pp. 17/6.

This new book, by a well-known health educator, is a small yet comprehensive guide to the teaching of health.

The content of health education, its relationship to different age groups, the various media for fostering healthy attitudes and habits are explained in a simple yet stimulating manner. The appendices present complete health programmes for education of children and adults. It is to be regretted that the practical problem of how to change attitudes and habits is not considered in its proper psychological and sociological setting.

The book may prove an appealing and helpful guide to health educators, especially in a country like Israel where the need of acquainting new immigrants with modern health habits is so pressing. U.F.

# Life and Letters

### Doctors' Oath

By coincidence, *The POST* received last Sunday, when a translation of the new doctors' oath appeared in the correspondence column, another admirable English translation of the same oath. Its author is Dr. Morton I. Robbins, President of the American Physicians Fellowship Committee of the Israel Medical Association, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Dr. Robbins, who is an alternate member of the Zionist General Council, devotes much of his time to the Maccabi and the Zionist Youth movement in America.

### "Israel Industry 1952"

This new edition of the official directory of the Manufacturers' Association of Israel is a complete reference book of Israel industry. It is an indispensable source of information for importers, exporters and investors. It contains statistics on Israel's economy and about 2,500 addresses of industrial enterprises, classified according to names and products.

The Publishers are "Israel Periodicals," P.O.B. [illegible], Tel Aviv; the price of the directory is IL.[illegible].

### New U.N. Periodicals

The already imposing list of U.N. publications has been enlarged by two new quarterlies: "Direction of International Trade" and "Commodity Trade Statistics". Annual subscription fees are IL.[illegible] and 4 respectively; sole agents in Israel are Messrs. Blumenstein's Bookstores, Ltd., Tel Aviv.

### Rabbi and Poet

Rabbi Judah L. Stampfer, of the Old Petah Tikva family, was educated in America; he holds a M.A. degree in English literature of the University of Chicago, and a rabbinical diploma of the Yitzhak Elhanan Yeshiva, New York, and has now been appointed director of Hillel House at the University of Manitoba.

Dr. Stampfer was from 1947 to 1949 in Israel and worked in the editorial offices of The POST. His book of poems, "Jerusalem has Many Faces," won the Bechar award for "the most creative Jewish writing in 1950."

### Commerce with Russia

The local committee for the encouragement of commerce with Soviet Russia and the People's Democracies (P.O.B. 7751, Tel Aviv), has just published a Hebrew report on the International Economic Conference held at Moscow last April.

The report reproduces the principal addresses at the conference, including speeches by delegates from Israel, and a summary by Mr. Sh. Rosen, secretary of the local committee.

### Sartre and Communism

Under the title "Jean-Paul Sartre et le Proletariat, ou la Grande Peur du Mal-Pensant," Raymond Aron replies in *Figaro Litteraire* to a series of articles by Sartre on communism. The reply concludes: "Revolutionaries of the type of J.P.S. have never yet troubled the sleep of bankers."

## BOTANICAL STUDIES

PALESTINE JOURNAL OF BOTANY. Rehovot Series Vol. VIII. No. 1.

Unlike its predecessor which appeared almost two years before the present issue, this first number of the new volume covers plant physiology and ecology only.

The obituary of Dr. D.L. Else and attached bibliography record the life of a gifted and versatile worker. One can only regret that his classical work on potato virus diseases (with Quanjer in Holland, 1920-30) could not be continued in this country, where virus diseases of many important crops still remain to be investigated. The factors that made Else turn to citrus investigations when he came to Palestine in 1932, still seem operative in 1952, for citrus physiology, nutrition and ecology hold pride of place in the present number.

There is also a paper by Shev showing how the climate of the Jordan valley plays tricks with the evolution theories of Lysenko where cereals are concerned, and Professor H.R. Oppenheimer, known for his work on citrus irrigation, contributes a study on that of maize.

The publishers are to be commended for carrying on in spite of scarcity of paper and rising costs.

[illegible]

## FROM PULLEY TO RADAR

[illegible]. Translated by [illegible]. "Am" Technical and Scientific Books, Tel Aviv, 94 pp. Illustrated.

Inventions, the foreword tells us, are mankind's fight against nature for a better life. Starting with the simplest inventions and discoveries, the pulley and the magnet, and ending with radar and jet propulsion, the book in simple and clear language builds an inverted pyramid on which today's technological advances rest.

In one sense the book is a history of man's ingenuity, just as much as it is of his technical accomplishments. But as the author hints at the beginning, the greatest task, self-conquest, without which all inventions can serve as weapons of destruction, still lies ahead. Incidentally, among contemporary inventors, A.M. Popapjek is missing (for good reason, no doubt); he invented Russians who were allegedly responsible for most of the inventions ascribed in this book to others. The translator, while giving admirable and concise explanations, might have added the pronunciations of many scientific terms in Hebrew which have appeared only recently.

The production of the book deserves every praise. M.K.

# LIFE WITH ESKIMOS

THE PEOPLE OF THE DEER. By F. Mowat. Little, Brown, Boston. 344 pp. $4.—

About ten years ago a French writer published the results of a remarkable journey among the Eskimos of Northern Canada, undertaken with the sole purpose of learning about these strange tribes. His book showed the author as possessed of considerable courage and acumen, but also betrayed a small mind, unable to see things in their true proportions, and all the white man's colossal arrogance versus the native — usually less a French trait than an Anglo-Saxon one.

Mr. Mowat did much the same thing as M. de Poncins — he travelled alone, with little support and no means but his own in regions where usually only traders or expeditions equipped by Governments or Geographical Societies succeed in coming out alive, and he has also written about what he has experienced. But with a difference! If the Frenchman's book attracted attention, this marvellous work should be a must for anybody with the least interest either in the Arctic, or in anthropology, in folklore, in psychology, and last not least in human endurance. Mr. Mowat is full of humility, of tolerance, of understanding. Beside all this, he can write.

### Unspoilt People

His subject is mainly a small tribe of inland Eskimos, unspoiled because so remote, but lately exploited and then abandoned by the fur traders and neglected by the Government, so that they are near extinction. He lived with these people exactly as they did and came to admire and to love them. He tells us of their precarious lives, dependent on the huge caribou herds for everything; of their simple faith, their goodness and selflessness, their generosity and hospitality; of their getting along splendidly without headmen, without penal laws, almost without punishment; of their adoration of and kindness to their children who are never slapped and yet grow into good and honest men and women, responsible and efficient at an incredibly early age.

### Plea for Aid

Both writers are truthful, but it is enlightening to see how one and the same fact can be told in two entirely different ways by stress and angle. Mr. Mowat does not slur over the occasional cases of killings and the very rare murders that occur, nor over some unappetizing habits. But he sees these things in their proper perspective, does not make too much of them, and does not compare them to the usage of Paris. He finds these people extraordinarily good — a people who, without having heard of Isaiah, Christ or Lenin, live a primitively communistic life that works.

In his last chapter Mr. Mowat pleads for aiding these people — not only his tribe which is doomed, but their neighbours — who without outside interference would have gone on living happy and dignified lives, and who, being seduced by traders to become fur trappers instead of deer-hunters, who have in addition been infected by tuberculosis and polio, are all threatened with extinction. He is bitter against his own Government — it is to be hoped that his widely publicised plea will have its effect.

PAULA ARNOLD

## STAMP OF THE WEEK

Tonga, an island cluster in the Pacific, and its capital [illegible], which means the Land of Love, are [illegible]

[illegible]

London Express Service

## Publications Received

Courtney, D., Column One, Hozer Books, Tel Aviv.
Cooper, W., The Struggles of Albert Woods. Cape, London.
[illegible], O Tesouro Do [illegible], [illegible] LTDA, Rio De Janeiro.
A Guide to New China. Foreign Languages Press, Peking.
Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China. World Council of Peace, Prague.

HEBREW

David Remez, [illegible], Israel Maritime League, Tel Aviv.
[illegible]

## Chess

PROBLEM No. [illegible]
[illegible], Hungary
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Two.

SOLUTIONS

[illegible]

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